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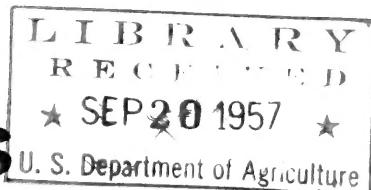
*Rhododendron
Carita, A.M.*

See Page 17



BRYDON'S ... 415 SOUTH HIGH ST., SALEM, ORE.

Rhododendrons
and
Azaleas



*Rhododendron
Blue Tit*
See Page 16



827786

QUALITY AND HARDINESS RATINGS

QUALITY OF THE FLOWER AND PLANT:

The two numbers preceding the Rhododendron names in our list indicate the comparative ornamental value of the flower and plant. The first number pertains to the color, substance, and size of the flower truss, and the second number pertains to the habit of the plant. Obviously, we could not say that one variety is the best of all the varieties we grow; therefore, the ratings have been given according to color and type. For example: *R. Britannia* has been given a 5/5 rating because we think it is one of the best reds in the medium growing class, whereas *R. Lady Bligh* has been given a 3/4 rating, indicating that the flowers are average for its class but the habit and foliage are a little above average. Here is the key for the QUALITY RATINGS:

First Number for Flower:	Second Number for Habit and Foliage:
1/ not up to present day standards	/1 not up to present day standards
2/ slightly below average	/2 slightly below average
3/ average	/3 average
4/ slightly above average	/4 slightly above average
5/ the highest rating	/5 the highest rating

HARDINESS OF THE PLANT:

The ZONE NUMBER which follows the variety name is significant in that it represents the approximate low winter temperature which the Rhododendron will withstand. From this ZONE NUMBER the customer is able to determine with reasonable accuracy the varieties best suited to his climate. In this connection, it must be remembered that the hardiness of any plant is determined by many factors, all of which are inter-related. Inheritance, vigor, available moisture, amount of protection afforded, condition of growth, time of year low temperatures occur and cultural practices of the grower all enter into the plant's reaction during a cold spell. The ratings which we have given the varieties are based on over 30 years' experience in growing Rhododendrons plus reports which have been supplied by growers in various parts of the United States. From the reports of customers located in the Long Island area and southward through the more temperate regions of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia we judge that varieties with Hardiness ratings of ZONE 4, 5, and 6 would succeed in the aforementioned localities.

EXPLANATION OF ZONE NUMBERS:

- ZONE 4—From 10 degrees below Zero to 20 degrees below Zero
- ZONE 5—From 5 degrees below Zero to 10 degrees below Zero
- ZONE 6—From 5 degrees above Zero to 5 degrees below Zero
- ZONE 7—From 5 degrees above Zero to 10 degrees above Zero
- ZONE 8—From 10 degrees above Zero to 20 degrees above Zero

AWARD SYMBOLS:

F.C.C.—First Class Certificate by the Royal Horticultural Society, London, England. The highest possible award.

A.M.—Award of Merit by the Royal Horticultural Society, London.

The Culture of Rhododendrons

By P. H. Brydon

The following notes are intended primarily for the general gardener in the hope that he, or she, might be encouraged to grow a wider variety of Rhododendrons. Perhaps there may be some observations of interest to the specialist who is seeking to improve his cultural methods and certainly I would be delighted to receive exchanges of ideas and techniques from all of you who treasure this genus as one of the most beautiful evergreen flowering shrubs.

BOTANICAL

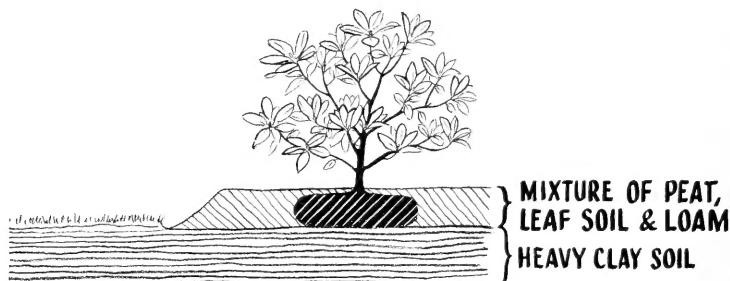
The genus Rhododendrons is a member of the Heath family and contains over 800 species which occur mainly in the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. A few outlying species are native to Sumatra, Java, New Guinea, Philippine Islands, with the most southerly of all in the northern part of Australia. In the United States there are seventeen native species, including the Azaleas, which are Rhododendrons botanically speaking. So far as garden hybrids are concerned, the most important native species in this country are the Great Laurel (*R. maximum*), found growing wild in New England and extending southwards through the Appalachians to northern Georgia, and the Mountain Rose Bay (*R. catawbiense*) which is found on the higher elevations of the Allegheny and Appalachian Mountains. As ornamentals, these two species are not to be compared with our present day hybrids, but their influence on these hybrids has been and will continue to be most extensive. Perhaps their chief contribution is their ability to withstand below zero temperatures, a factor of great importance to our present day hybridizers.

It is interesting to note that the first Rhododendron species to be introduced into England was *R. maximum* whose flowering was recorded in 1756. *R. ponticum* arrived in England in 1763, *R. caucasicum* in 1803 and *R. catawbiense* in 1809. The famous scarlet tree species, *R. arboreum* was introduced from China in 1802 and once seen in flower was quickly combined with the earlier arrivals to give us a combination from which many of our finest hybrids have been derived. About the middle of the nineteenth century, botanical explorations to the Indian Himalayas, Tibet, and Western China became more frequent and a vast array of new species began to find their way into the gardens of Europe to be cultivated and constantly improved so that today we are beginning to reap a harvest of beauty from a genus whose variations in color, floral shape, and leaf pattern are unexcelled. In the provinces of Southwestern China and on the slopes of the Himalayas, Rhododendrons exhibit a wide range of growth characters. Dwarf species, barely a foot in height, extend for acres, clothing the alpine meadows above 14,000 feet altitude and resembling their cousins the heathers, only more colorful with shades of yellow, purple, and rosy pink flowers. At lower altitudes, the larger shrubby species dominate the vegetation and seas of yellow, crimson, and white paint the hillsides in spring. In the forested areas, tree species such as *R. grande* are known to attain the height of 60 feet and specimens have been seen whose trunks measured 4 feet in circumference. In the more humid zones and at lower altitudes, species with the fragrance of spice are found and often times occur as epiphytes, growing in the crotches of Oak and Magnolia trees and lighting the forest gloom with their pristine loveliness.

Consider the contrast and variations in this aggregation of wild types and think of the re-combination of their characters which is possible to the plant breeder! Each year, many new hybrids are being created by enthusiastic growers who are striving to make tender ones more hardy and hardy ones more beautiful. It is safe to predict that before many years have passed, the tough characters of our native species will be combined with the clear colors and interesting leaf forms of their Chinese relatives so that the gardens in Maine might be graced with the loveliness which is now limited to the sheltered gardens of Long Island and the Pacific Northwest.

SOIL

During a recent trip to the slopes of Mt. Hood where the blossoms of our native Rhododendrons (*R. macrophyllum*) were enjoyed, it was noted that the soil in which they were growing was almost pure coarse grit and apparently devoid of humus although there was ample moisture present. This type of soil is in sharp contrast to the forest loam in which the same species is found growing in the coastal areas and where, incidentally, the plants are more lush. The accounts of botanical travelers tell us that in the alpine meadows of Yunnan, some species are found along the margins of boggy meadows and then again others are found thriving on thin layers of humus overlying rocky stratas and irrigated by the melting snows from above. These variations in soil types provide a clue to the requirements of Rhododendrons in cultivation. An abundance of moisture at the roots is essential, particularly during spring when the plants are putting out their greatest growth.



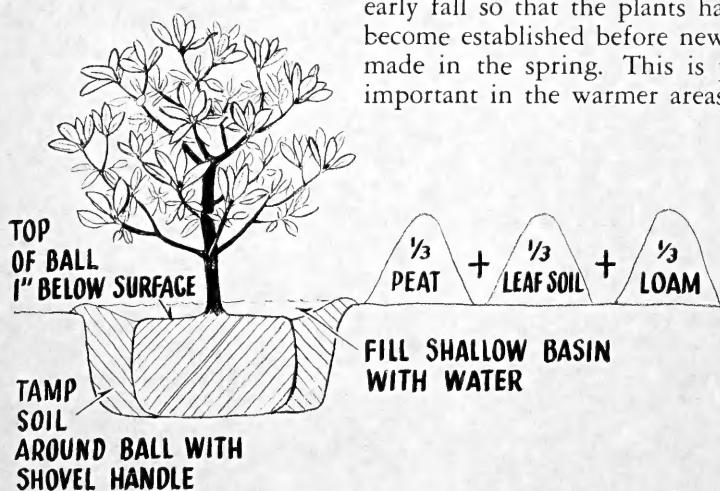
Sharp drainage along with moisture is also essential for without air, the roots will not function properly and the plants show signs of distress. Their roots are exceedingly fine and hair like. They are confined to the upper 9 to 12 inches of soil and because of their fineness are unable to penetrate a heavy clay nor are they able to survive in a wet soggy medium. It has been demonstrated by soil scientists that Rhododendrons succeed best in an acid medium preferably with pH reading of between 5 and 6. This may not mean too much to the home gardener whose concern is chiefly with the physical structure rather than the chemistry of the soil. *If roses, pansies, and lilies are thriving and if the temperatures are not extreme nor humidity too low, then Rhododendrons may be grown with reasonable success.* A good soil should contain an abundance of humus. If it runs together when wet, or packs and becomes cracked when dry, then add generous amounts of peat moss or

decaying leaves. In the case of sticky clay soils, it would be wise to build a bed of loose humusy material on top of the clay and then plant the Rhododendrons, rather than attempt to make the original soil friable by digging in the humus. If this is not feasible, then apply a dressing of gypsum (calcium sulphate) at the rate of four pounds per 100 square feet and cultivate it in. This will flocculate the clay and make the soil easier to work. Bulky material in the form of peat or leaf mold or decayed pine needles may be incorporated to provide the porosity which is so essential. In sandy soils, the addition of humus is also a necessity, not so much to keep it open but to help retain moisture during the dry months. The cardinal points to remember are (1) Lots of humus, (2) Sharp drainage, (3) Plenty of moisture.

PLANTING

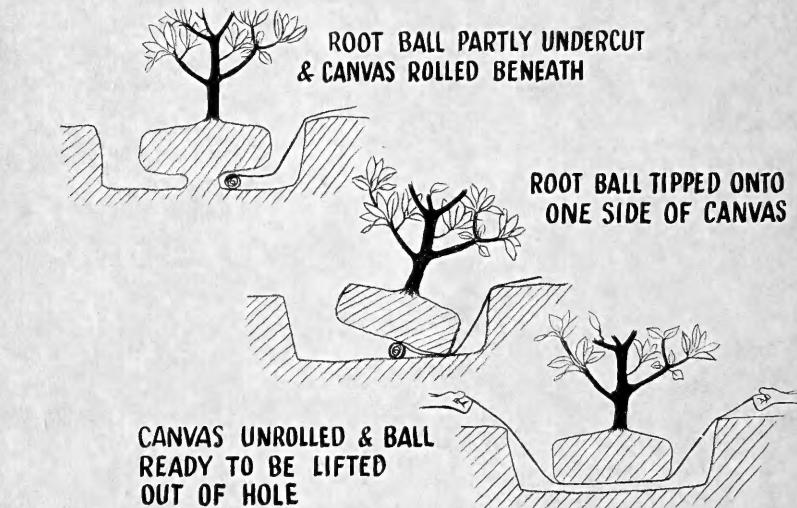
As was mentioned in the previous paragraph, the roots of Rhododendrons are confined to the top 9 or 12 inches of the soil. It therefore follows that they should be planted so that the top of the root ball, as it arrives from the nursery, is planted not more than one inch beneath the surface. If the roots are placed too deep, it is not long before the foliage turns a sickly yellowish green, growth is short, numerous small flower trusses are produced and the plant ultimately dies from insufficient aeration of the root soil. If the bed has been prepared with the components recommended in the previous paragraph, then further addition of humus is unnecessary. Should the planting area be too large to treat as a unit, then dig a hole several inches in excess of the ball's depth and width, break up the bottom of the hole to insure good drainage, then fill around the roots with equal parts of peat moss, leaf mold, and sandy loam. Firm this mixture with a shovel handle, leaving a shallow basin around the plant which should be filled several times with water to settle the root ball. In the Pacific coast areas west of the Cascades, planting may be carried out from

August until May but preferably in the early fall so that the plants have time to become established before new growth is made in the spring. This is particularly important in the warmer areas of coastal



California since hot days are often frequent in April and May. Judging from reports from growers along the eastern seaboard, Rhododendrons should be in the ground not later than the middle of October. Failing this, then planting had better wait until spring when all danger from freezing weather has passed.

When compared to other broad leaved evergreen shrubs, Rhododendrons are easy to transplant even when quite large. This is a desirable feature when landscaping since the plants can be set close in the initial planting and moved to other locations when the foliage begins to touch. The operation is simple. First dig a trench around the base of the plant in a pattern comparable to the spread of the foliage. The trench need not be more than eighteen inches in depth. Carefully remove the surplus soil back to where the fine hair-line roots appear, then undercut the root mass leaving a solid area of soil in the center as shown in the illustration. Roll up a square of canvas or burlap, push it under the root ball, gently tip the plant on to the canvas, unroll it and the plant may be moved at will.



temperature warmer in winter and cooler in summer, conserves moisture in dry weather and ultimately becomes a source of food available to the surface feeding roots. Such material as tan bark or sawdust will not break down as rapidly as pine needles or leaf mold, therefore, they would not be renewed as frequently as the "softer materials."

A protective mulch over the roots of Rhododendrons is a very important part of their culture. Peat moss, decaying pine needles, dried fern leaves, spent hops, tan bark, and sawdust are among the most commonly used mulches which have been used successfully. A mulch should be applied immediately after planting and it should be renewed each year or as it decays to where it is no longer evident on the surface. A mulch protects the root system from the sun's rays and drying winds, keeps the soil

FERTILIZERS

Rhododendrons are not heavy feeders and a little care in the preparation of the planting site in the beginning will yield big dividends. Leaf mold, peat moss, and other humic materials are usually sufficient and the addition of fertilizers is not really necessary. As a matter of fact, several of the hybrids are quite sensitive to the presence of organic or inorganic fertilizers and show their resentment in their deformed and twisted leaves and in some instances, the foliage takes on a burned appearance around the margins of the leaves. This is particularly true in many of those with *R. Griersonianum* blood. *J. H. Van Nes* is another notable example, and reacts quite unfavorably to fertilizer in any shape or form.

It is advisable, therefore, to create a reservoir of slowly available plant food in the form of humusy material rather than applying the quicker acting chemical salts in the hope of obtaining quick growth. An exception to this rule is in regard to the use of sawdust as a soil amendment or mulch. In areas close to lumbering industry, it is cheaper than peat moss, serves the same purpose as a mulch, and is an excellent physical addition to either a heavy or light soil. In time it becomes a source of plant food, but the period of decomposition is a lengthy one unless quick acting nitrogenous fertilizers are added to humus. For every one hundred square feet of sawdust one inch thick, apply two pounds of Sulphate of Ammonia, either dry or in solution.

Whatever method is used, it is good insurance to water the plants thoroughly after applying the fertilizer so that there is no likelihood of a burn. The sulphate of ammonia may be applied in the spring and again in three applications at six week intervals. On older specimens which have been in place for some years, a top dressing of well decayed barnyard manure is beneficial if applied in fall as a mulch and allowed to be washed in by winter rains and snow. There are several brand name acid fertilizers on the market, usually with a cotton-seed meal base which are slow acting and safe to use when the manufacturer's directions are followed.

The use of so called leaf feeding fertilizers containing urea and applied via the foliage is becoming more widespread among nurserymen and one or two proprietary mixtures now on the market have been used with success on Rhododendrons.

It is customary to begin feeding just prior to flowering and then repeating the applications at month intervals until August when feeding is discontinued.

WATER

Rhododendrons imbibe water in quantity during the growing season, but overwatering can be disastrous if the soil has been insufficiently lightened and water accumulates around the root system. So again the importance of good drainage is emphasized. The value of a mulch is evident since a layer of loose humus absorbs many times its weight in water and releases it slowly into the atmosphere so that the humidity around the plant is increased.

When Rhododendrons are purchased from the nursery, the root ball usually contains a high percentage of peat moss. This is especially true in the case of plants in smaller grades. Once peat moss is allowed to become dry, it takes some time for water to penetrate thoroughly into the root ball. To avoid possible injury to the plant due to dry roots, immerse each ball in a tub of water preparatory to planting and then water thoroughly after the plant is in

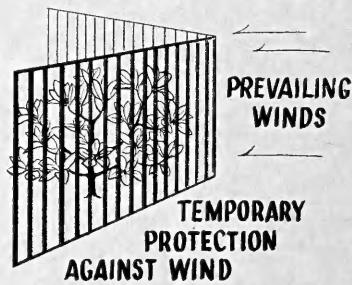
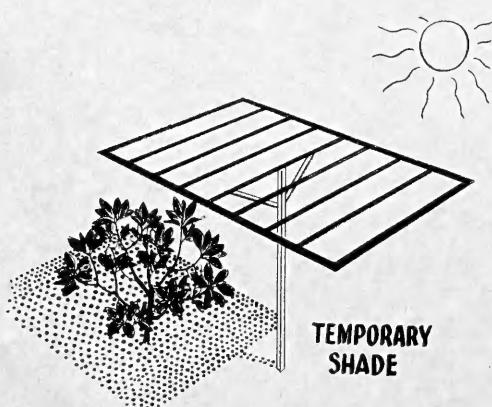
place. On steep slopes or in the case of large specimens it is sometimes necessary to resort to sub-irrigation in order that the water might reach the entire root area, in which case the use of a water spike is recommended. This is an attachment which fits on the hose and is pushed into the root area and the water is forced into the ground through holes in the tubular attachment. The canvas hose type of sprinklers, called Soil Soakers, are excellent for watering and do a thorough job without eroding the soil or dissipating the moisture into the atmosphere.

Most Rhododendrons are native to regions where the humidity is relatively high so that during the warm summer days, overhead sprinkling night and morning is appreciated, and assists materially in the reduction of insect populations. In our nursery, the bulk of our plants from two years old and up are grown in full sun and during hot days, sometimes 99° to 100° with humidity down to 12, the overhead sprinkling system is turned on and allowed to run from noon until three or four in the afternoon. Burning of the foliage has not occurred when the sprinklers are left for a three or four hour period. However, there has been burning of the leaves when sprinklers were not turned on or when they were run for only a short period. Since the average garden is not equipped with overhead sprinklers, it would be wise to confine the sprinkling to early morning and late evening. Where lath shade is employed or where there are overhead sprinklers in operation, then by all means turn them on during the heat of the day.

SHADE AND PROTECTION

In the Willamette Valley, where our nursery is located, the Weather Bureau records showed that we had over 4000 sunlight hours for last year. During an average summer, temperatures of 97° and 98° are not uncommon although the mean is 52.1°. Despite the fact that Rhododendrons are recommended as shade loving plants, the majority of our stock, after it has attained an age of three years, is grown in full light in open nursery beds. This is done to promote sturdy growth and to assist in the formation of flower buds.

Around the home or in the garden where the quality of bloom is of utmost importance, it is recommended that the plants receive a few hours respite from direct sunlight during the heat of the day.

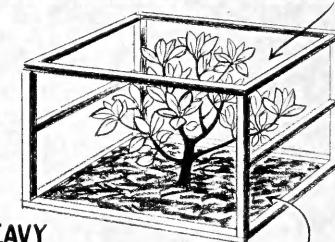


If the plants are being used as a foundation planting, then the north side or east side of the house is to be preferred unless there are trees on the south and west sides to protect them. The ideal location is where the plants receive the benefit of shade from high trees without being directly underneath the branches. It must be borne in mind that it is just as important to protect the plants from strong winds as it is to provide shade, and a belt

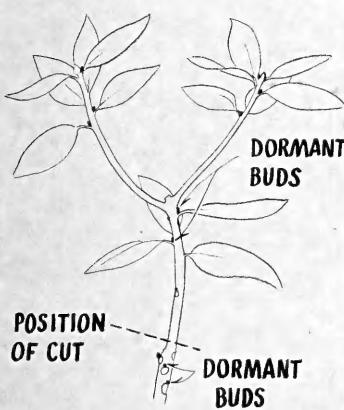
of high shrubs or high fence to the windward side will prevent a great deal of damage to the foliage as well as the blossoms. Dense overhead shade is detrimental to their welfare and induces the plants to become drawn and leggy with a consequent reduction in vigor and flower buds. Where Rhododendrons are planted in woodland, a periodic thinning out of overhead branches is necessary to admit sunlight. In a new garden where shade is insufficient or where the trees have not attained the size to throw much shade, then temporary lath shades will make a splendid substitute until the trees become more mature. When selecting a planting site, avoid hollows or slopes which lead into a hollow where cold air is likely to settle. Such a location can prove to be disastrous during winter and early spring. If possible, choose a long gentle slope where there is free escape for cold air as well as excess water.

In climates known to be severe, Rhododendrons will need protection during winter to ward off extremes in temperatures. This may be accomplished by building a wooden frame structure covered with heavy burlap sacking. Within the frame the plant should be further insulated against cold by packing straw or fern through the branches. Evergreen boughs, pointed at the heavy end, and pushed into the ground around the base of the plant so that the branches cover the Rhododendrons make an excellent and quickly built cover. Pine or any of the cone bearing trees may be used for this purpose.

FILL IN AROUND BRANCHES WITH LOOSE STRAW OR FERN LEAVES



HEAVY
MULCH ON TOP OF ROOTS



PRUNING

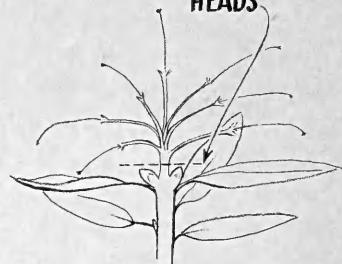
Gardeners are often confronted with the problem of a Pink Pearl or similar large hybrid which has overgrown its position in the garden. They have no alternative but to prune and it can be done without too much damage to the plant provided a little care is exercised. Rhododendron leaves occur in whorls at the end of each growth. In the axils of the leaves are growth buds which remain dormant unless they can be forced into growth by removing the stems beyond the point of their origin. By cutting back the stems to a whorl of leaves below, these buds are induced to break so that a plant might recover its growth the same spring.

The cutting is best done at flowering time and the plants should be watered heavily and given a little stimulant in the form of sulphate of ammonia, 2 ozs. per sq. yd. and thoroughly watered into the soil.

After flowering, the removal of old flower clusters will help conserve the plant's strength and prevent the setting of seed pods. In some hybrids, the number of flower buds which form each year is often too many for

the plant's good and a good measure of what to leave when disbudding is one bud to each square foot of leaf surface. By so doing, an even show of flowers is insured throughout the years and the plant is not weakened by the prodigality of its blossoms.

PINCH OFF OLD FLOWER HEADS



PESTS AND DISEASES

Insect pests attacking Rhododendrons may be divided into two general classes: 1. Sucking insects, which pierce the leaf and suck out the sap, causing discoloration and ultimate defoliation. 2. Chewing insects, which bite out portions of the leaf leaving holes and scalloped margins.

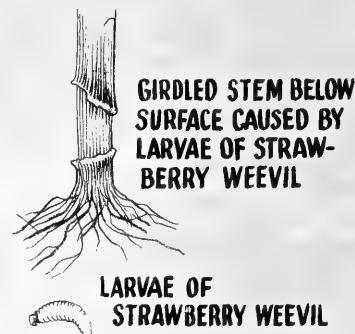
Of the first group, thrip, aphids, and lacewing fly are the most common. The presence of thrip is readily ascertained by the silvery appearance of the leaf surface. The adult insect may be recognized by its flat body, $1/20$ inch long and narrow in proportion to its length. They are colorless in the early stages and become almost black with age. A forceful spray consisting of two teaspoonfuls of 50% wettable DDT to one gallon water applied to the leaf under-surface will effectively control this pest. The lacewing fly is about $1/8$ inch long and $1/16$ inch wide and has transparent lace like wings which are held flat against its body. The eggs hatch out in early May and control may be obtained by spraying with a 1% solution of Volck Summer Oil to which has been added Black Leaf "40" at the rate of two teaspoons per gallon of the solution. It is applied during late May or June. Aphids cause a distortion of the young soft growth, the effect of which is apparent as the leaves mature. Control is by spraying at ten day intervals with Black Leaf "40", two teaspoons to one gallon of water. The addition of a soap spreader will assist materially in destroying this pest.



In group two, the strawberry root weevil and caterpillars are particularly destructive. The larvae of the strawberry root weevils are usually active in fall and winter, working on roots and stems near the ground. They may girdle the stem, destroying the tissues so deeply as to prevent the conduction of food material to the roots. The adult form of this insect feeds on the leaves, chewing out small scalloped areas along the leaf margins. Control of the adult is effected by broadcasting one of the proprietary applebaits around the crown of the plants. If they are applied according to

directions and kept up at intervals of from ten days to two weeks for eight or nine applications, reasonable success will be assured. For control of the larvae stage, the following is recommended. Apply Aldron, Dieldrin, or one of the combination DDT, Chlordane combinations as a dust and follow the manufacturer's recommendation. The dust should be applied to the soil prior to planting and worked into the top four or five inches. Caterpillars occasionally chew out portions of the leaf and may be controlled by spraying the foliage with arsenate of lead.

The best preventive against destructive organisms which attack plants is to keep the plants in good health and to protect them against cold biting winds, excessively hot sunshine, or any factors which may contribute to any injury which allows an organism to gain admittance to the plant tissues. Fungus diseases on Rhododendrons are relatively rare. There are two to be especially guarded against; namely, "leaf spot" and "bud blast". "Leaf Spot", as its name implies, is detected by the dark brown spots on the foliage. The spots vary in size and may be circular or angular in outline. Sometimes they have a silvery area in the center. Control is by picking off the diseased leaves and burning, then spraying the entire plant with Bordeaux Mixture at 10 to 12 days intervals during the growing season. "Bud blast" appears in the early spring and often follows excessively heavy rains in the fall. In early spring outer bud scales take on a silvery appearance and begin to drop. The infected buds turn brown and dry up and, if not removed, will remain on the plant for one or two years. To control, pick and burn all infected buds and spray the plant with Bordeaux Mixture at intervals of two weeks.



GIRDLED STEM BELOW SURFACE CAUSED BY LARVAE OF STRAWBERRY WEEVIL

LARVAE OF STRAWBERRY WEEVIL

CULTURAL DIFFICULTIES

Most of the difficulties encountered by gardeners in pursuit of their hobby may be attributed to improper cultural practices. Perhaps the most common error on the part of the grower is planting Rhododendrons too deep, which is followed by short annual growths, increasingly smaller trusses and leaves, and finally the demise of the plant.

Yellowing of the foliage may be caused by several conditions. If the leaf turns yellow while the veins remain green, it would indicate that the soil was too alkaline. Such a condition may be temporarily corrected by applying acid fertilizers or by the application of aluminum sulphate at the rate of five pounds per 100 square feet and watered in. It is doubtful that either of these two remedies would be of much permanence, and the only worth-while solution is to dig the plant and replant in a humusy material such as was recommended in the paragraph on soils.

Overall yellowing of the foliage may be caused by an improperly drained soil and a consequent reduction of oxygen at the root zone. The degree of yellowing differs from that caused by an alkaline soil in that the leaf is yellow all over, including the veins. The remedy is obvious, namely, to provide better drainage either by tiling or by removing the plant to a more suitable location. Too much light will also cause a yellowing of the foliage, particularly on the larger leaved hybrids as the Loderis, Dr. Stocker, etc.

The failure of plants to form flower buds is sometimes encountered. In the case of Loderi, Gill's Crimson, Faggetter's Favorite, Beauty of Littleworth, etc., buds are not produced until the plants are several years old. This is a normal situation and due to heritable characters. Too much overhead shade may cause a lack of flowering wood to be formed and in its place promote a leggy thin growth. Some hybrids may give an abundance of flowers one year and the next year form only growing buds. This condition can be overcome by partially disbudding in the early spring, allowing one flower bud to

remain per square foot of leaf area. This will insure an even show of flowers from one year to the next.

If the cultural methods suggested under the various paragraphs are carefully followed, there should be little difficulty in growing Rhododendrons successfully. Once properly established in a suitable soil they demand little attention outside of an abundance of water during the growing period.

LANDSCAPING

With the increase in number of Rhododendron hybrids, the gardener has been allowed a great deal more latitude in his choice of suitable locations for their culture. *Dwarf* types such as *Carmen*, *Moonstone*, *Humming Bird* and *pemakoense* are excellent subjects for the rock garden where they will thrive provided they are not planted on a south facing slope in full sun. Low informal hedges of *Bowbells*, *Cilpinense*, or *Blue Tit* would make attractive boundaries between garden areas. The *Lady Chamberlain* varieties and related types make wonderful specimens when trained flat against a protected wall. *The taller growing sorts*, as *Betty Wormald*, or *Mrs. Chas. Pearson*, could be utilized as screen plantings or as background material for the larger border. *The low growing varieties*, as *May Day*, *Fabia*, *Unique* and *Bowbells*, are supplying a long needed change in foundation plantings, and landscape architects are using them to good advantage on east and north aspects, or on the south and west when shade conditions warrant their use.

In the woodland garden the lavenders, blues, and mauves are most effective and varieties as *Mrs. Chas. Pearson*, *Van Nes Sensation*, *Mrs. E. C. Stirling*, and the forms of *Augustinii* show to advantage when shaded from direct sunlight. There are varieties suited to the smallest city garden or the largest country estate. The color range is almost complete, and includes creams and yellows, lavenders and blues, pinks in every shade, reds, crimson, and scarlets and all the intermediate blends. Where Rhododendrons can be grown they stand unsurpassed as ornamental flowering shrubs on equal terms with the rose in beauty and popularity.

Conditions of Sale

TERMS: Net cash.

PRICES: Net prices F.O.B. Salem. This catalog supersedes all other price lists.
Please write for quantity quotations.

GUARANTEE: Our plants are guaranteed true to name, disease free and in the best possible condition. While we take every precaution to supply only first quality merchandise, we will not be responsible for error in packing or damage in shipment unless notified within six days of receipt of plants and in no event will be liable for more than the original purchase price.

SUBSTITUTIONS: We do not substitute unless so instructed by our customers; however, it would expedite shipping if customers would indicate their preference should substitutions be necessary.

TIME OF SHIPMENT: We begin shipping Rhododendrons in mid-September and continue until the last of April. Customers in the Pacific coastal area may receive their plants at any time during these months. Customers in the eastern United States are asked to indicate when they would prefer receipt of their order so that the plants do not arrive during inclement weather.

METHOD OF SHIPMENT: Plants will be shipped via Express Collect unless otherwise noted. There is no charge for packing.

ALL RHODODENDRON PRICES F.O.B. SALEM**GENERAL LIST****RHODODENDRONS****See Page 23 for Collections****RHODODENDRON SPECIES:**

The species Rhododendrons listed in the catalog have been selected for their value as ornamental shrubs. While they do not have the conventional truss of the so called Dutch Hybrids, there is ample compensation in the grace and beauty of the species to warrant their use in the woodland garden or where an informal planting is desired in the shrub border. Personally, I get more enjoyment out of growing the species than the hybrids, for their foliage and floral characters are so varied and full of interest.

A. BEDFORD: A.M. 1936

ZONE 5

3/5 Rounded trusses of large lavender blue flowers which have a darker flare on the upper petals. Similar to Blue Peter in foliage but a taller grower. Blooms in late May and has withstood 10 below zero without damage to flowers or foliage. Hght. in 10 yrs.—8 feet.

10-12" \$4.50; 12-15" \$5.50; 15-18" \$6.50**ALICE:**

ZONE 6

3/3 An old favorite, easy to grow and bearing large conical trusses of deep pink fading to a lovely pale rose. Blooms in mid-May. Hght. in 10 yrs.—6 feet.

10-12" \$4.50; 12-15" \$5.50; 15-18" \$6.50**ANGELO EXBURY: A.M., F.C.C. (*griffithianum x discolor*)**

ZONE 6

5/4 This is the true Exbury form. A robust hybrid with very attractive foliage and tall trusses of 12 flowers, each 5½ inches wide and pale blush pink with greenish markings in the throat. Blooms in mid-June. VERY SCARCE. Hght. in 10 yrs.—6 feet.

10-12" \$7.50**ANTON VAN WELIE: (Pink Pearl x A Hardy Hybrid)**

ZONE 6

3/3 A typical Dutch hybrid with strong growth and handsome foliage. The large carmine pink flowers are carried in huge upright trusses which are at their best in mid-May. Hght. in 10 yrs.—5 feet.

10-12" \$4.50; 12-15" \$5.50; 15-18" \$6.50**ARTHUR J. IVENS: A.M. 1944 (*williamsianum x houlstonii*)**

ZONE 5

3/5 This is a dwarf, compact grower reminiscent of Bowbells but with larger leaves and flowers. The shallow bell shaped flowers, 3 inches wide, are a beautiful shade of Persian Rose. Blooms in mid-April and ultimately attains a height of 3 to 4 feet. **6-8" \$4.50; 8-10" \$5.50**

ARTHUR OSBORN: A.M. 1933 (*didymum x griersonianum*)

ZONE 6

2/5 A dwarf compact hybrid raised in the famous Kew Gardens. The dull green foliage is an excellent foil for the tubular dark scarlet flowers. Low growing and blooms in June. Hght. in 10 yrs.—2 feet.

6-8" \$4.50; 8-10" \$5.50

AUGFAST: (*augustinii x fastigiatum*)

ZONE 6

- 3/5 A delightful small shrub with lovely blue flowers produced in early April. Does best in light shade where the blossoms show to good advantage. Eventually becomes a compact shrub 4 feet high although it may be kept to about 3 feet by pruning after flowering.

6-8" \$3.50; 8-10" \$4.50; 10-12" \$5.50*species AUGUSTINII EXBURY:*

ZONE 7

- 4/5 The true Exbury form. A compact flowering shrub which becomes 6 feet high and 4 feet wide. The 2½ in. wide flowers are freely produced in May and are a lovely blue mauve with a darker eye. A first class item for landscaping.

8-10" \$3.50; 10-12" \$4.50; 12-15" \$5.50*species AUGUSTINII TOWERCOURT:*

ZONE 7

- 4/5 The true Towerscourt form. A more robust grower than the preceding and the flowers are slightly larger and without the darker eye.

8-10" \$3.50; 10-12" \$4.50; 12-15" \$5.50**AZOR:** (*griersonianum x discolor*)

ZONE 6

- 4/3 After trying out several forms of this fine hybrid, we have selected this type as being the best available. It is June flowering with very large salmon pink trumpets. One of the best late flowering pinks and attains a height from 6 to 8 ft. when mature.

10-12" \$4.50; 12-15" \$5.50; 15-18" \$6.50**Alice**

I would like to express my extreme satisfaction with the very beautiful plants received from you. Frankly I was a bit doubtful about having plants shipped so far—but on arrival in just seven days, the plants were fresh as daisies.

H. R. Yates, Frostburg, Md.

BERRYROSE: EXBURY FORM (Doncaster x dichroanthum) ZONE 5

NEW A new and unusual hybrid from Exbury. The color is quite different and might be described as an orange pink with a suffusion of yellow giving the trusses a flame appearance. There are from 10 to 12 flowers to the cluster, the blossoms are tubular and have excellent substance. The habit is compact and the flowers appear in mid-May. VERY SCARCE AND ONLY A FEW PLANTS AVAILABLE. Hght. in 10 yrs.—5 feet.

10-12" \$7.50

BEAUTY OF LITTLEWORTH: F.C.C. 1904, F.C.C. 1953 ZONE 6

4/4 This strong growing Griffithianum hybrid has handsome foliage and large conical trusses of white flowers which are attractively speckled dull crimson. Blooms in early May. Hght. in 10 yrs.—8 feet.

10-12" \$4.50; 12-15" \$5.50; 15-18" \$6.50

BETTY WORMALD: A.M. 1935 ZONE 6

3/3 An improvement over Pink Pearl and blooming a week later. The large trusses of carmine pink flowers have darker markings on the upper petals. Blooms from the middle to the last of May. Hght. in 10 yrs.—6 feet.

10-12" \$4.50; 12-15" \$5.50; 15-18" \$6.50

BIBIANI: A.M. 1934 (Moser's Maroon x arboreum) ZONE 6

4/3 An excellent hybrid with handsome dark green foliage. The deep blood red flowers are carried in rounded trusses which appear in early May. Hght. in 10 yrs.—6 ft. **10-12" \$4.50; 12-15" \$5.50; 15-18" \$6.50**

BLANC MANGE: A.M. 1947 (Godesburg x auriculatum) ZONE 6

NEW Another first class Exbury introduction. The shapely truss contains 18 pure white flowers, each one 3½ inches wide, and daintily frilled along the edges. This is a strong grower and has withstood down to zero temperatures in our nursery. VERY FEW PLANTS AVAILABLE. Blooms in June. Hght. in 10 yrs.—7 feet.

10-12" \$7.50

BISKRA: A.M. 1940 (*cinnabarinum roylei x ambiguum*) ZONE 6

NEW A most unusual and attractive hybrid from Exbury. The gracefully pendant trusses contain from five to seven tubular fleshy flowers which are a light vermilion in color. This would make an excellent espalier. VERY SCARCE. Blooms in May. Hght. in 10 yrs.—6 feet.

10-12" \$5.00

BLUE BIRD: A.M. 1943 (*intricatum x augustinii*) ZONE 6

4/5 One of the newest dwarf blue Rhododendrons and a very clear color. If planted en masse in the front of the border it makes a splendid showing in early May, giving the effect of a low hedge of blue azaleas. Hght. in 10 yrs.—3 feet. **6-8" \$3.50; 8-10" \$4.50; 10-12" \$5.50**

BLUE DIAMOND A.M. 1935, F.C.C. 1939

(*intrifast x augustinii*) ZONE 6

5/5 One of the finest dwarf blue flowering shrubs in existence. It is of moderate growth, possibly 3 feet high and quite compact. The numerous clear lavender blue flowers are produced in abundance in mid-April.

6-8" \$3.50; 8-10" \$4.50; 10-12" \$5.50

BLUE PETER: A.M. 1933

ZONE 5

- 4/5 Unexcelled in its color class. It has a spreading habit, rarely exceeding 5 feet in height although much greater in width. The rich green foliage provides a splendid contrast for the large rounded trusses of pale lavender blue flowers which have a distinctive flare of purple in the center. Blooms in early May.

10-12" \$4.50; **12-15"** \$5.50; **15-18"** \$6.50**BLUE TIT:** (*impeditum x augustinii*)

ZONE 6

- 3/5 An outstanding hybrid of dense low growth, rarely exceeding 3 feet in height. The numerous light blue flowers appear in early April. This variety is most effective when planted in groups and allowed to form a solid mass.

8-10" \$4.00; **10-12"** \$5.00; **12-15"** \$6.00**BONFIRE:** A.M. 1933(*discolor x Mrs. R. T. Shaw*) x *griersonianum*

ZONE 6

- 3/3 The large trusses contain up to 20 flowers of bright red and they are at their best in mid-May. Medium in habit, easy to grow and apparently hardy to zero temperature. Hght. in 10 yrs.—6 feet.

10-12" \$5.50**BONITO:** A.M. 1934 (*discolor x Luscombei*)

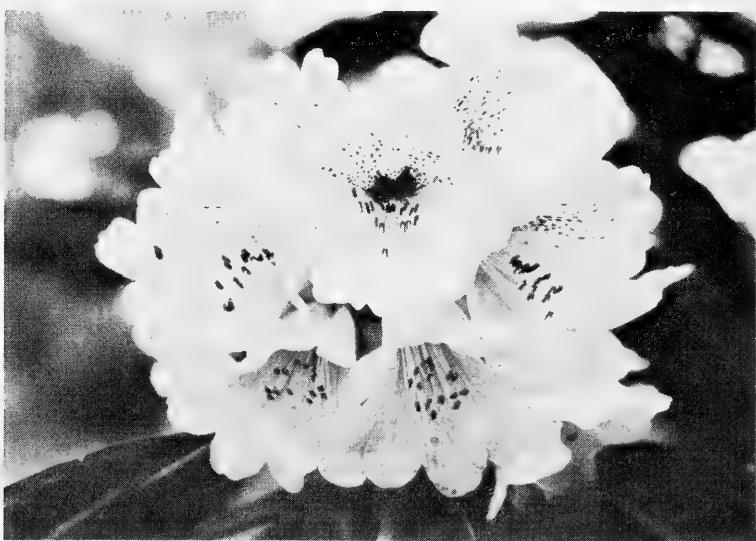
ZONE 6

- 4/4 Excellent foliage and rounded trusses of huge flowers which are delicately shaded pink. A favorite of all who see it in bloom. Late May. SCARCE. Hght. in 10 yrs.—5 feet.

10-12" \$7.50**BO-PEEP:** A.M. 1937 (*lutescens x moupinense*)

ZONE 7

- 3/4 A delightful little plant with attractive foliage and compact habit. The creamy flowers have a yellow flare and appear in late March. This is a charming companion for Bric-a-Brac and Cilpinense. Hght. in 10 yrs.—4 feet.

8-10" \$4.50; **10-12"** \$5.50***fictolacteum***

Please send me two more Rhododendrons—the four Rhododendrons I received last fall came in excellent condition—I was amazed at the freshness when I opened the carton.
Al. Luisser, Clifton, N.J.

BOWBELL'S: A.M. 1935 (*Corona x williamsianum*) ZONE 6

4/5 An outstanding plant which is gaining in popularity each year. It has neat rounded leaves and graceful bell shaped flowers of rich pink. The young growth which follows is a striking bronze—much like the young shoots of Pieris. Eventually a rounded shrub 4 feet high and blooms in May. Highly recommended.

8-10" \$4.50; 10-12" \$5.50; 12-15" \$6.50

BRIC-A-BRAC: A.M. 1945 (*leucaspis x moupinense*) ZONE 7

3/3 A dainty Rhododendron for the smaller garden or front of the border. The large flat pure white 2½ inch flowers are produced in pairs at the terminals and their beauty is enhanced by the conspicuous chocolate colored anthers. Ultimately 3 feet high and blooms in March.

8-10" \$4.50; 10-12" \$5.50

BRITANNIA: A.M. 1921, F.C.C. 1937 ZONE 6

5/5 A very popular hybrid with compact spreading habit and rounded trusses of fleshy bright crimson red flowers. Blooms in early June. Highly recommended. Hght. in 10 yrs.—4 feet.

10-12" \$4.50; 12-15" \$5.50

BROUGHTONII AUREUM: F.C.C. 1935 ZONE 6

3/3 An Azaleodendron of great merit. The bushy plants produce an abundance of rounded trusses which have yellow flowers with a darker marking on the upper petals. Blooms towards the end of May and makes a splendid contrast when planted with Purple Splendor. Hght. in 10 yrs.—4 feet.

10-12" \$4.50; 12-15" \$5.50

BULBUL: A.M. 1949 (*bullatum x moupinense*) ZONE 8

NEW An Exbury introduction of great charm. The large flat salver shaped blossoms are white with yellow markings and the long exserted stamens with their distinctive chocolate anthers make this an unusual and attractive hybrid. May be trained on a trellis or allowed to spread over the ground on a shady bank or front of the border. Blooms in early May. SCARCE.

10-12" \$6.50

CARITA: A.M. 1945 (*Naomi x campylocarpum*) ZONE 6

5/5 A lovely new hybrid with trusses of 12 to 13 large flowers which are widely funnel shaped and a delightful shade of pale primrose yellow. The rounded leaves are also attractive. Blooms in late April. Hght. in 10 yrs.—5 feet.

10-12" \$4.50; 12-15" \$5.50; 15-18" \$6.50

CARITA GOLDEN DREAM: ZONE 6

5/4 One of the finest hybrids to come from Exbury. The trusses contain from 12 to 13 large flowers which are deep creamy yellow, flushed and shaded pink as they open and becoming a lovely white as they mature. Blooms in late April. Hght. in 10 yrs.—6 feet.

10-12" \$7.50

species **CAMPYLOCARPUM:** ZONE 6

5/4 One of the finest yellow flowered species. A medium growing plant with neat rounded leaves and flowering in May. These were grown from seed collected from the Exbury form. Hght. in 10 yrs.—3 feet.

8-10" \$3.00

CARMEN: (*didymum x repens*)

ZONE 6

4/5 This is a true dwarf forming cushions of dark green rounded leaves and waxy crimson bells which appear in April. Very easy to grow and first class for the rock garden. Hght. in 10 yrs.—2 feet.

6-8" \$4.50; 8-10" \$5.50**CARMEN x MAY DAY:**

ZONE 6

NEW We take great pleasure in offering seedlings from this cross made by Mr. Wennekamp. The plants have dark green leaves and are very dwarf in habit. The flowers should be red and we feel that here is a new dwarf plant which shows great promise as an ornamental low spreading shrub. Blooms in early May.

6-8" \$4.50**CAVALCADE MRS. SASOON:**(Essex Scarlet x *griersonianum*)

ZONE 6

NEW A strong growing plant, hardier than most *Griersonianum* hybrids, with many flowered trusses of brilliant scarlet. Medium in growth and blooms in May. Hght. in 10 yrs.—5 feet.

10-12" \$7.50**C. B. VAN NES:**

ZONE 6

2/3 A splendid hybrid with scarlet trusses of waxy bell shaped flowers. Medium in habit, good foliage and blooms in mid-April. Hght. in 10 yrs.—5 feet.

10-12" \$4.50; 12-15" \$5.50**CHINA:** A.M. 1940, A.M. 1948 (*fortunei x wightii*)

ZONE 6

3/5 A beautiful plant with handsome foliage and tall trusses of pale ochre flowers which have a conspicuous red marking in the throat. May bloom. Hght. in 10 yrs.—7 feet.

10-12" \$5.50; 12-15" \$6.50**CILPINENSE:** A.M. 1927 (*ciliatum x moupinense*)

ZONE 7

4/4 A charming low growing hybrid with clean looking foliage and quantities of pinkish white funnel shaped flowers. Since the plant rarely exceeds 3 feet in height it is a first class subject for low plantings. Blooms in early April.

8-10" \$4.50; 10-12" \$5.50**CORONA:** A.M. 1911

ZONE 6

5/3 Tall trusses of a delightful coral pink combine with a low spreading habit to make this a first class dwarf Rhododendron which blooms in April-May. Hght. in 10 yrs.—4 feet.

8-10" \$4.50; 10-12" \$5.50**COUNTESS OF DERBY:** A.M. 1930, F.C.C. 1877

(Pink Pearl x Cynthia)

ZONE 6

3/3 A superb hybrid which combines the good qualities of two old favorites. Strong growing with excellent foliage and large trusses of rose pink flowers which are attractively marked on the upper lobes. Blooms in late May. Hght. in 10 yrs.—6 feet.

10-12" \$4.50; 12-15" \$5.50; 15-18" \$6.50**COWSLIP:** A.M. 1937 (*williamsianum x wardii*)

ZONE 6

NEW A low rounded plant attaining about 3 feet in height with creamy bell shaped flowers which are suffused pink and very freely produced. Neat rounded habit, combines with other members of the Williamsianum clan, as Bowbells, Moonstone, etc. Blooms in early May. VERY SCARCE. Hght. in 10 yrs.—4 feet.

6-8" \$6.50

CYNTHIA:

ZONE 6

- 3/3 A well known and popular hybrid of strong growth and large trusses of rosy red flowers in May. Hght. in 10 yrs.—6 feet.

10-12" \$4.50; 12-15" \$5.50; 15-18" \$6.50

DAMARIS: A.M. 1948 (Dr. Stocker x campylocarpum)

ZONE 6

- 4/3 One of the best pale yellows and requires some shade to be seen at its best. The flowers are carried in rounded trusses and the habit of the plant is medium compact. Blooms in May. Hght. in 10 yrs.—4 feet.

10-12" \$6.50

DAVID: F.C.C. 1939 (Hugh Koster x neriiflorum)

ZONE 6

- 4/4 This bears a striking resemblance to Earl of Athlone but has a much superior growth habit. The trusses are round, tight and intense blood red. Blooms in mid-May. Hght. in 10 yrs.—5 feet.

10-12" \$4.50; 12-15" \$5.50; 15-18" \$6.50

DAMOZEL: A.M. 1948 (A.W. bright rose x griersonianum)

ZONE 5

- 4/3 A first class garden plant. It forms flowers at an early age and has large dome shaped trusses containing 17 rosy red flowers. Blooms in early June. Hght. in 10 yrs.—5 feet.

10-12" \$4.50; 12-15" \$5.50; 15-18" \$6.50

DAYDREAM: A.M. 1940 (Lady Bessborough x griersonianum)

ZONE 6

- 3/3 This is the "Biscuit Form" from Exbury and really a most attractive Rhododendron. The buds are deep pink and as they open the interior of the flower is a biscuit color, making a charming contrast. The flowers appear in mid-May. Hght. in 10 yrs.—4 feet.

10-12" \$4.50; 12-15" \$5.50; 15-18" \$6.50

species DESQUAMATUM:

ZONE 6

- 3/3 Dark green leaves and a compact upright habit; possibly 5 feet in 10 years. The flowers are in clusters of 5 to 7 and are a lovely mauve color. Shows up beautifully in shade. Blooms in April. Seedlings from the Exbury form.

10-12" \$3.50

DEVONSHIRE CREAM: (*campylocarpum x a hardy hybrid*)

ZONE 6

- 3/4 A neat, rounded plant, possibly 3 feet high when well established, with compact trusses of rich cream flowers which are marked red in the throat. Blooms in late April.

8-10" \$4.50; 10-12" \$5.50

species DAVIDSONIANUM PINK FORM EXBURY: F.C.C. 1955 ZONE 6

- 5/4 A clone from the Exbury form and a very attractive flowering shrub. The flowers are produced freely in clusters of three and are a lovely shade of clear pink. Without doubt one of the most beautiful species. VERY SCARCE. Hght. in 10 yrs.—6 feet.

10-12" \$5.00

DIDO: (*dichroanthum x decorum*)

ZONE 6

- 3/4 A slow growing, compact hybrid with numerous orange yellow bells which have a suffusion of pink. Dainty and could be used with Blue Tit for contrast of color and foliage. Blooms in early May. Hght. in 10 yrs.—3 feet.

6-8" \$3.50; 8-10" \$4.50



Earl of Athlone

species DIDYMUM:

ZONE 6

- 3/4 A dwarf shrub with deep crimson, almost black flowers. These are seedlings grown from Rock Nos. 44 and 45. Blooms in June. Hght. in 10 yrs.—2 feet.

6-8" \$3.50, 8-10" \$4.50

ELECTRA: A.M. 1940 (*augustinii x chasmanthum*) EXBURY ZONE 6

- 4/4 A free flowering shrub eventually 6 feet high. The numerous flower heads are 4 inches wide and contain up to 7 flowers. This form is a particularly fine deep blue with a paler throat which has greenish markings. Blooms in early May.

10-12" \$4.50

ELEANORE: A.M. 1943 (*desquamatum x augustinii*) EXBURY ZONE 6

- 3/4 An attractive evergreen flowering shrub, erect in habit and possibly 6 feet in 10 years. The amethyst violet flowers, 2½ in. wide, occur in clusters of four to five and are very freely produced in mid-April.

10-12" \$4.50

EARL OF ATHLONE: F.C.C. 1933

ZONE 7

- 4/2 One of the finest blood reds in cultivation. The foliage is excellent and the rounded tight trusses are of good substance and appear in April. Hght. in 10 yrs.—5 feet.

10-12" \$5.50; 12-15" \$6.50; 15-18" \$7.50

ELIZABETH: (*griersonianum x repens*)

ZONE 6

- 4/5 A notable introduction from Great Britain. It excels either parent as a garden plant and is exceptionally free flowering. The habit is more spreading than upright and they eventually attain a height of about 4 feet but with a greater corresponding width. The trusses contain from 3 to 6 flowers and occur in the axils as well as the terminals. Each flower is 3½ inches wide, deep red and opens in late April. Highly recommended. **8-10" \$4.50; 10-12" \$5.50; 12-15" \$6.50**

ETHEL: F.C.C. 1940 (F. C. Puddle x *repens*)

ZONE 6

- NEW Very similar to the above hybrid but more compact and dwarfer in growth. The flowers are quite fleshy and deep blood red. Blooms in late April. A good item for the rock garden and a neat grower. Only a few plants available this year. Hght. in 10 yrs.—2 feet. **6-8" \$4.50**

species EXQUISITUM: A.M. 1937 EXBURY FORM

ZONE 6

- NEW A flowering shrub with beautiful blue green foliage and quantities of widely funnel shaped pale lavender blossoms in early May. This selected form is truly a lovely shrub either in or out of flower. Hght. in 10 yrs.—5 feet. **8-10" \$3.50; 10-12" \$4.50**

FABIA: (*dichroanthum x griersonianum*)

ZONE 7

- All the Fabia varieties listed below are clonal forms and not seedlings. They differ only in flower color. The habit in each case is low and spreading, eventually attaining a height of 4 feet. The graceful trusses contain from 6 to 8 pendant flowers, 2½ in. long and 3 in wide. They appear in early May and literally cover the plant.

All varieties: **8-10" \$3.50; 10-12" \$4.50; 12-15" \$5.50**

Fabia EXBURY:

- 3/3 Largest flowered of all. Apricot yellow flushed salmon pink.

Fabia ROMAN POTTERY:

- 3/3 Pale orange with coppery lobes.

Fabia TANGERINE:

- 3/4 Vermilion shaded geranium lake and poppy red.

Fabia TOWERCOURT:

- 3/3 Pale apricot yellow margined salmon pink.

FAGGETTER'S FAVORITE: A.M. 1933

ZONE 6

- 4/4 A strong upright growing hybrid with handsome foliage and tall conical trusses of huge flowers. The blossoms are a lovely shell pink, appear in mid-May and combine beautifully with Pink Dogwoods. Hght. in 10 yrs.—8 feet. **10-12" \$5.50; 12-15" \$6.50**

FASTUOSUM PLENUM: A.G.M. 1928

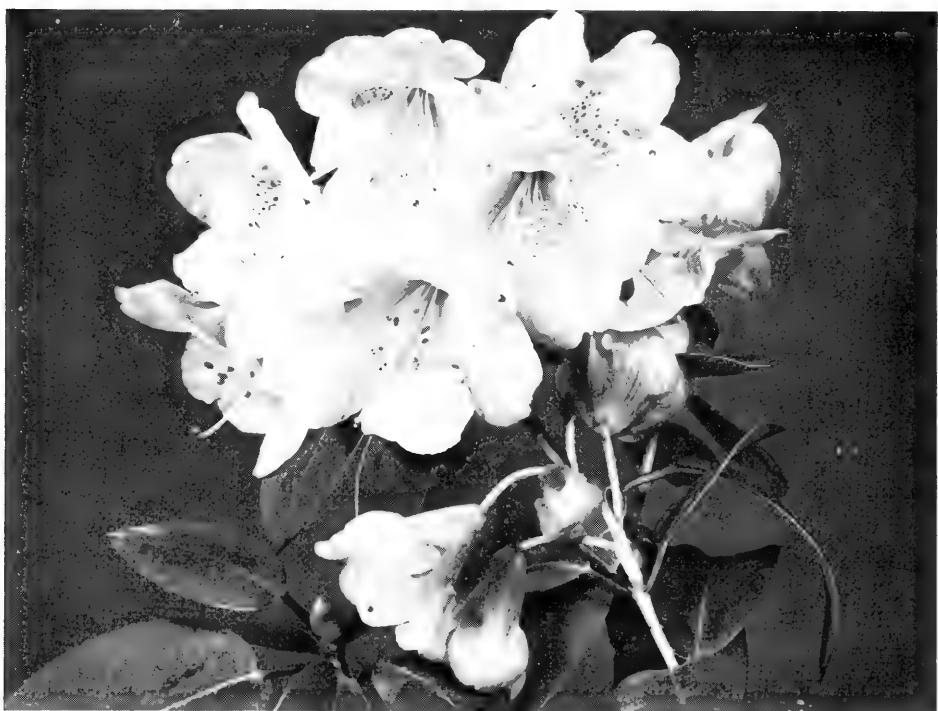
ZONE 5

- 3/4 An old favorite and good foliage plant with double mauve flowers. Hardy to zero temperatures and blooms in late May. Hght. in 10 yrs.—6 feet. **10-12" \$4.50; 12-15" \$5.50**

(Continued on Page 26)



Britannia



Bowbells

The shipment with Rhododendrons arrived safely. It was a perfect joy to open the package. Everything was so prettily and carefully packed. Not a single leaf of the branches was broken.

Dr. D. M. Haken, San Francisco, Calif.

COLLECTIONS

The collections listed below are designed primarily for the beginner. They represent a cross section of proven varieties suitable for average garden conditions. Since Rhododendrons make a brilliant showing when planted en masse, we are offering these in groups at a reduced price to encourage their use as bold plantings in the garden.

LOW GROWING:

BLUE TIT; blue	ELIZABETH; red
BO-PEEP; creamy yellow	JOCK; carmine
BOWBELL'S; pink	RACIL; pink
CILPINENSE; red	UNIQUE; creamy yellow

Any three varieties of the above

ONE OF EACH — 3 plants, 8-10" grade, \$11.75

MEDIUM GROWING:

AZOR; pink	FABIA; salmon orange
BLUE PETER; blue	JEAN MARY MONTAGU; crimson
CARITA; creamy yellow	LODER'S WHITE; white
DAVID; red	PURPLE SPLENDOR; purple
DAMOZEL; rose red	VULCAN; red

Any three varieties of the above

ONE OF EACH — 3 plants, 10-12" grade, \$11.75

TALL GROWING:

A. BEDFORD; blue	MRS. CHAS. E. PEARSON; blush mauve
ALICE; pink	SAPPHO; white
CYNTHIA; rose red	WHITE SWAN; white

Any three varieties of the above

ONE OF EACH — 3 plants, 10-12" grade — \$11.75

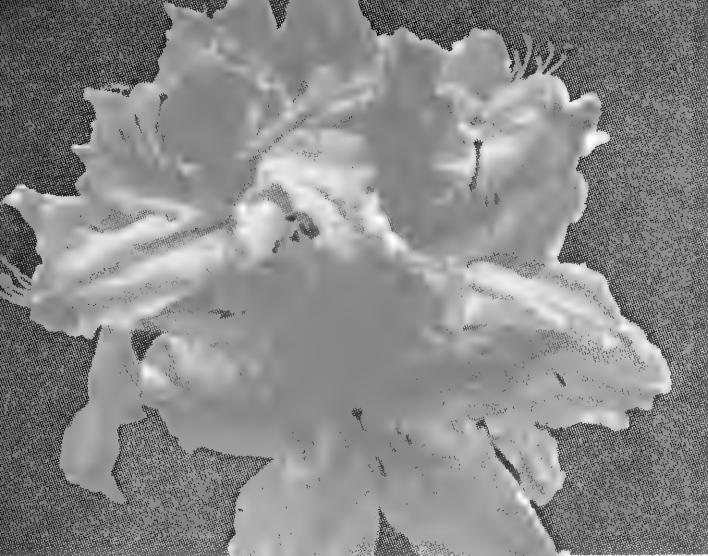
HARDY HYBRIDS:

A selection of hybrids which have withstood temperatures down to Zero.

AZOR; pink	MADAME MASSON; white
A. BEDFORD; blue	MARS; blood red
BLUE PETER; blue	MRS. CHAS. E. PEARSON;
CYNTHIA; rose red	blush mauve
DAMOZEL; rose red	PURPLE SPLENDOR; purple
FASTUOSUM PLENUM, double lavender	SAPPHO; white
MADAME DE BRUIN; bright red	TRILBY; deep crimson
	VULCAN; bright red

Any three varieties of the above

ONE OF EACH — 3 plants, 10-12" grade — \$11.75



**THE NEW
EXBURY AZALEAS**
from BRYDON'S

Basilisk
See page 44



Berry Rose
See page 44

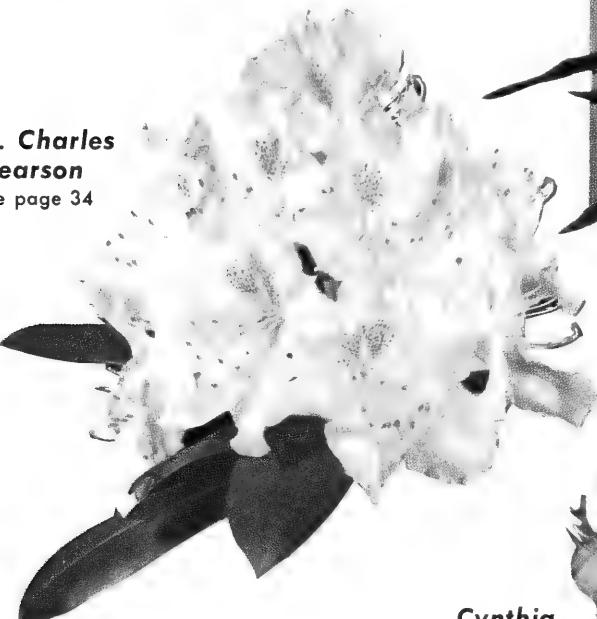


**THE WORLD'S
FINEST . . .**

Renne
See page 46

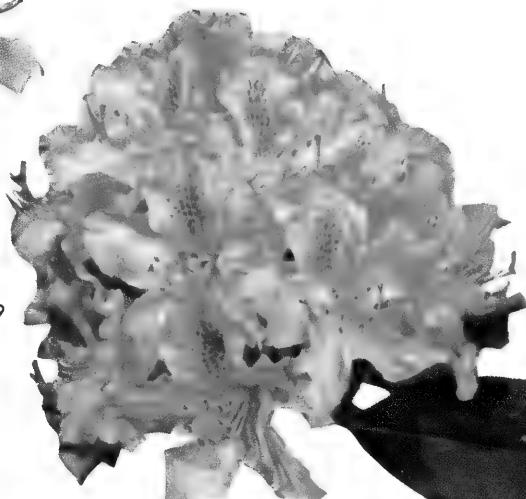
OUTSTANDING RHODODENDRONS from BRYDON'S *for your garden*

**Mrs. Charles
Pearson**
See page 34

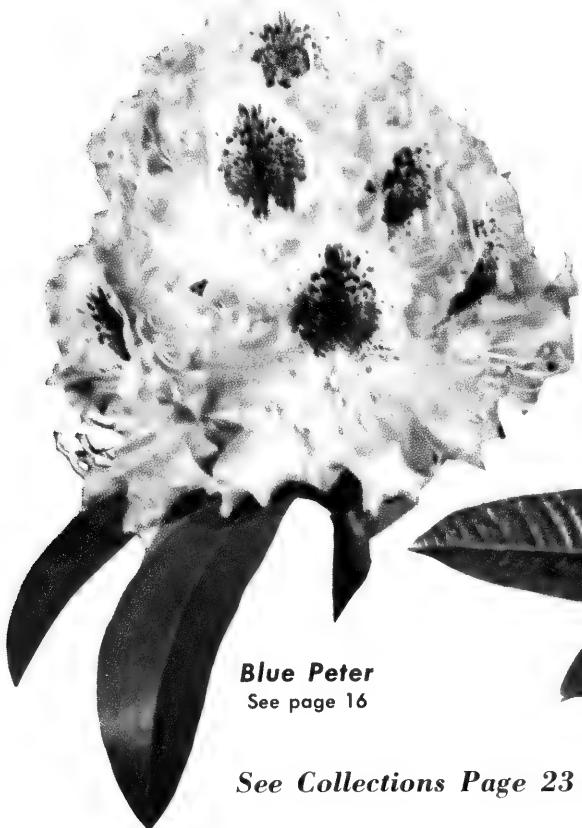


Sappho See page 37

Cynthia
See page 19



Blue Peter
See page 16



Vulcan
See page 39

23

See Collections Page 23

species FICHLACTEUM:

ZONE 6

3 '4 A tree species with large dark green felted leaves and huge umbels of creamy flowers which have a distinct crimson blotch in the throat. Blooms in early May and will eventually become a small tree. Hght. in 10 yrs.—6 feet. **10-12"** \$4.50

species FORRESTII: VAR. REPENS:

ZONE 6

4 '4 We are offering cutting-grown plants from selected seedlings. These are creeping shrublets barely 6 inches high with scarlet trumpets borne in pairs at the terminals. VERY SCARCE. **4-6"** \$4.50

species FORTUNEI:

ZONE 6

3 4 Grown from seed selected at Exbury from their form. It becomes a large shrub with beautiful foliage and immense pinkish lavender flowers which are deliciously fragrant. Blooms in May. Hght. in 10 yrs.—5 feet. **10-12"** \$4.50



Idealist

GLOWING EMBERS: (*griersonianum* x *Romany Chal*) ZONE 7

4/3 Two excellent parents combined to produce a first class hybrid. Brilliant geranium scarlet flowers, of excellent substance, carried in tight trusses of from 10 to 12 blossoms. Foliage dull green, habit upright and flowers in early June. Hght. in 10 yrs.—5 feet.

10-12" \$4.50; **12-15"** \$5.50

GOLDFORT: (*Goldsworth Yellow* x *fortunei*) ZONE 6

3/4 Rated as one of the best Slocock hybrids. It makes a robust plant with rounded trusses of lemon yellow flowers suffused with pink. NEW AND SCARCE. Blooms in mid-May. Hght. in 10 yrs.—5 feet.

10-12" \$7.50

GROSCLAUDE: A.M. 1945

(*haematodes* x *erigynum*) EXBURY ZONE 6

3/4 An excellent dwarf hybrid with handsome felted leaves and graceful trusses of from 10 to 12 waxy blood red flowers. Its ultimate height should be 3 to 4 feet. Blooms in April. **8-10"** \$4.50; **10-12"** \$5.50

species **GYMNOCARPUM:** A.M. 1940 EXBURY ZONE 6

4/4 The Exbury form of this species is a charming dwarf shrub eventually 2 feet high and with rounded trusses of 10 rich crimson funnel shaped flowers which are at their best in mid-April. Compact habit and deep green foliage.

6-8" \$3.50; **8-10"** \$4.50

species **HAEMATODES:** ZONE 6

4/4 A dwarf species from S.W. China regarded by British breeders as a parent for a new race of dwarf hybrids. It rarely exceeds 3 feet in height and has a compact habit with dull green felted leaves and large scarlet crimson bell shaped flowers in April. We have a very few plants of the F.C.C. form from Exbury and also selected seedlings from the same source.

EXBURY CLONES, **6-8"** \$4.50; Seedlings, **6-8"** \$3.50

HARVEST MOON: A.M. 1948

(Mrs. Lindsay Smith x *campylocarpum*) ZONE 6

4/3 A distinct and beautiful hybrid with handsome foliage and tight rounded trusses of deep creamy yellow flowers which have attractive carmine markings within the corolla. Blooms in May. Hght. in 10 yrs.—5 feet.

10-12" \$5.50; **12-15"** \$6.50

HUMMING BIRD: (*haematodes* x *williamsianum*) EXBURY ZONE 6

3/5 The Exbury form and a true dwarf with dark green rounded leaves and gracefully pendant bells of deep pink shaded vermillion. An excellent companion for Bowbells, Moonstone, etc. Eventually a compact shrub 2 feet high with a spread of from 3 to 4 feet. Blooms in late April.

6-8" \$4.50; **8-10"** \$5.50

IDEALIST: A.M. 1945 (*wardii* x *Naomi*) EXBURY FORM ZONE 6

5/5 The true Exbury form and one of the best pale yellow hybrids. The individually large flowers are pale greenish yellow and are carried in bold trusses of from 10-12 blossoms. The foliage is most attractive and the plant blooms in May. Hght. in 10 yrs.—5 feet.

10-12" \$7.50

species IMPEDITUM: A.M. 1944

ZONE 5

- 4/4 A selected form of this fine dwarf species. It has a spreading habit with small bluish green leaves and is less than 2 feet high at maturity. Very free flowering with myriads of purple blue flowers. Blooms in April.

6-8" \$4.50

JAN DEKENS:

ZONE 6

- 3/3 A strong growing Dutch hybrid with beautiful foliage and huge trusses of rich pink flowers which are attractively fringed. Blooms in May. Hght. in 10 yrs.—6 feet.

10-12" \$4.50; 12-15" \$5.50; 15-18" \$6.50

JAN STEEN: P.C. 1950 (*Fabia* x *Lady Bessborough*) EXBURY ZONE 6

- NEW A new and delightful hybrid from Exbury. The habit is medium compact and the graceful trusses contain from 8 to 10 open funnel shaped flowers which are a charming combination of pink, yellow and deep salmon. Blooms in May. VERY SCARCE. Hght. in 10 yrs.—4 feet.

10-12" \$6.50

JEAN MARY MONTAGU:

ZONE 6

- 3/5 This ultimately becomes a rounded medium shrub with dull green handsome leaves. In our estimation, one of the best garden plants in the genus. The rounded trusses of bright crimson flowers are a joy to behold and appear towards the middle of May. Hght. in 10 yrs.—5 feet.

10-12" \$4.50; 12-15" \$5.50; 15-18" \$6.50

JOCK: (*williamsianum* x *griersonianum*)

ZONE 6

- 3/4 An excellent small hybrid of notable ancestry. Well suited where space is limited and makes a spreading shrub about 3 feet high and 6 feet wide. Each truss contains from 6 to 8 flowers which are bell shaped, dark pink with a suggestion of orange in the throat. Blooms in May.

8-10" \$4.50; 10-12" \$5.50

KING OF SHRUBS: (*discolor* x *Fabia*)

ZONE 6

- 4/4 A medium compact hybrid with large floral trusses of widely funnel shaped flowers of rich salmon pink suffused golden yellow within the corolla. A striking and beautiful plant. Blooms in late May. VERY SCARCE. Hght. in 10 yrs.—5 feet.

10-12" \$5.50; 12-15" \$6.50

LADY BERRY: A.M. 1937, F.C.C. 1940

(Rosy Bell x Royal Flush) EXBURY

ZONE 7

- 5/5 One of the new Exbury introductions which is quite a departure from conventional Rhododendron hybrid. It has an erect habit with rounded bright green aromatic leaves. The gracefully pendant trusses are made up with 8 fleshy tubular flowers, each one 3 in. long and 3 in. wide. The color is rose opal on the inside of the tube and jasper red on the outside. Makes an excellent espalier or tubbed plant. Blooms in late May. VERY SCARCE. Hght. in 10 yrs.—5 feet.

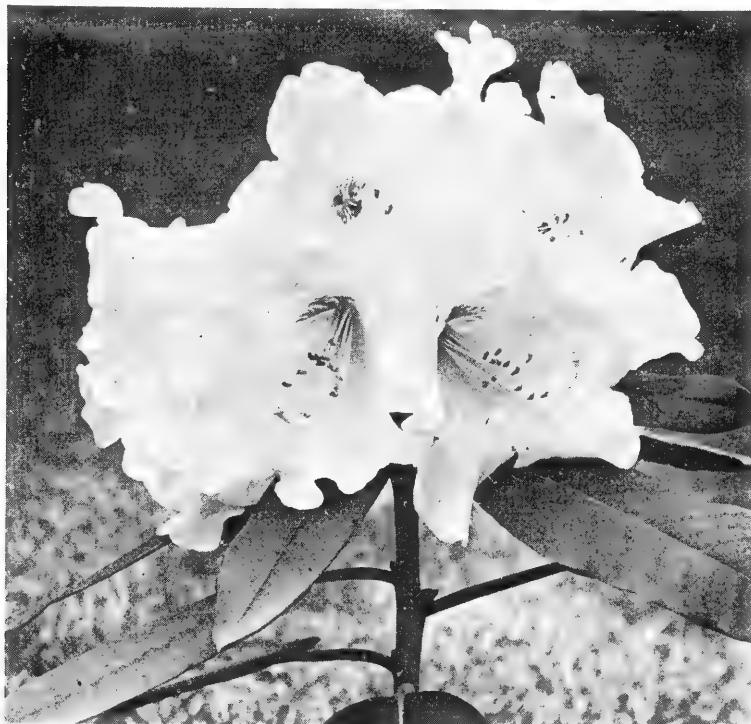
10-12" \$7.50

LADY BESSBOROUGH VAR. ROBERTE: F.C.C. 1936(*discolor* x *campylocarpum elatum*) EXBURY

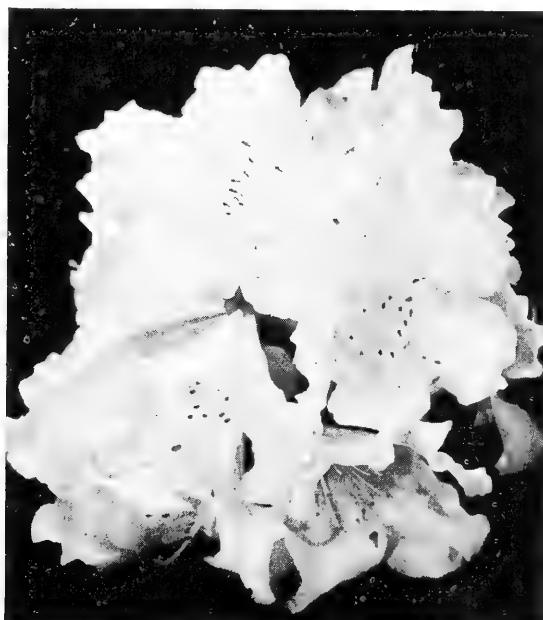
ZONE 6

- 4/4 Well worthy of the F.C.C. and makes a medium tall plant with built-up trusses of huge light pink flowers, shaded yellow and with a darker marking in the throat. Blooms in mid-May. VERY SCARCE. Hght. in 10 yrs.—5 feet.

10-12" \$7.50



Lady Bessborough Var. Roberte



Loder's White

The four cartons of Azaleas and Rhododendrons arrived safely this week. The shipments come through to me from the Pacific Northwest faster than from Ohio and Iowa.
Virginia P. Conklin, Stroudsburg, Penna.

LADY BLIGH: A.M. 1934

ZONE 6

3/4 A hybrid of robust constitution and built up trusses of large strawberry red flowers which become a rich pink with white centers as the blooms mature. Blooms in May. Hght. in 10 yrs.—5 feet.

10-12" \$4.50; **12-15"** \$5.50

LADY CHAMBERLAIN: (cinnabarinum Roylei x Royal Flush) ZONE 7

This hybrid and its varieties offer a distinct break in Rhododendron hybrids. The blue green foliage is attractive and the flowers are carried in pendulous trusses of from 6 to 8 waxy tubes 3 inches long and flaring to 2 inches wide. The color varies with the variety which is described below. An excellent plant for training against a protected wall or trellis. Blooms in May. Hght. in 10 yrs.—5 feet.

10-12" \$5.50; **12-15"** \$6.50

L.C. CHELSEA:

4/4 Lovely orange pink tubes.

L.C. GOLDEN QUEEN: F.C.C. EXBURY

5/5 Soft salmon pink with orange shadings. SCARCE.

L.C. GLEAM:

4/5 Orange yellow with crimson tipped petals.

LADY CLEMENTINE MITFORD:

ZONE 5

3/4 A hardy hybrid with attractive greyish leaves and tight trusses of peach pink flowers. Medium compact in habit and foliage. Blooms in late May. Hght. in 10 yrs.—4 feet.

10-12" \$4.50; **12-15"** \$5.50

LITTLE BEN: F.C.C. 1937 (*neriiflorum x repens*)

ZONE 6

5/5 A charming dwarf plant with bells of waxy scarlet flowers in early April. A true dwarf and first class for the rock garden. VERY SCARCE. Hght. in 10 yrs.—1 foot.

4-6" \$4.50

LITTLE JOE: (May Day x repens)

ZONE 6

4/4 Another prostrate dwarf hybrid which has deep red flowers in late April. Hght. in 10 yrs.—2 feet.

4-6" \$4.50

LODERI: (*griffithianum x fortunei*)

ZONE 7

The entire Loderi group includes the most spectacular hybrids in cultivation. The flowers are all very large, measuring up to 6 and 7 inches in diameter. All are fragrant. The colors are described below. The plants become tall shrubs, possibly 7 ft. in 10 years. They need protection from strong winds and sunshine and bloom in May.

ALL VARIETIES: **10-12"** \$5.50; **12-15"** \$5.50

Loderi King GEORGE:

5/4 Giant trusses of ivory white.

Loderi PINK DIAMOND:

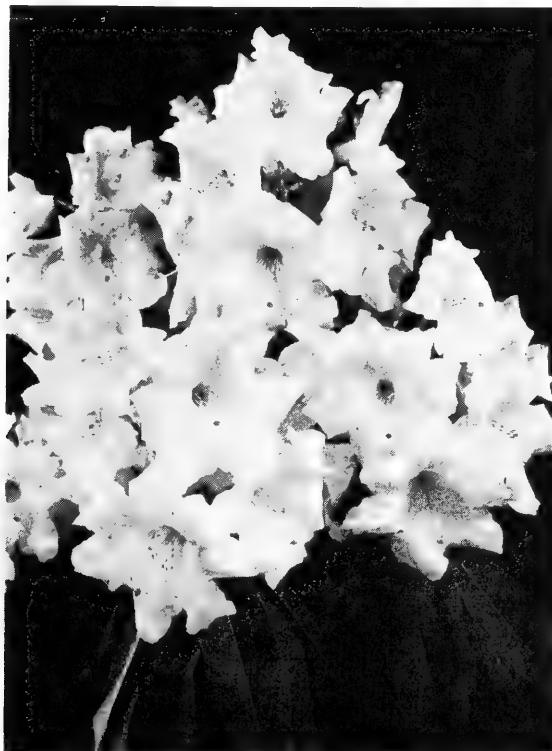
5/4 Huge blush pink flowers.

Loderi SIR JOSEPH HOOKER:

5/4 Deep shell pink flowers.



R. Moonstone



Loderi, King George

Please send the following at your convenience—Last year's shipment was timed perfectly for proper delivery here. It arrived in perfect condition too, as your packing is superb, as is your stock.

W. O. Statton, New Castle, Delaware

Loderi SIR EDMUND:

5/4 Built up trusses of white flushed pink flowers.

Loderi SUPERLATIVE:

5/4 Giant flowers, white with the interior flushed pale yellow.

Loderi VENUS:

5/4 Huge trusses of shell pink flowers.

LODER'S WHITE: A.M. 1911, A.G.M. 1939

ZONE 7

5/4 Considered the best white Rhododendron in cultivation for general garden use. The truss is well formed and the large frilled flowers open with a tinge of pink and change to silvery white. Blooms in early May. Hght. in 10 yrs.—5 feet. **10-12" \$4.50; 12-15" \$5.50**

LORD ROBERTS:

ZONE 5

3/3 An old hybrid with tight trusses of dark red blossoms which have dark spots on the upper petals. Blooms in late May and will become a rounded bush 5 feet high in 10 years. **10-12" \$4.50; 12-15" \$5.50**

species LUTESCENS: F.C.C. 1938

ZONE 7

4/4 This is a clone from the F.C.C. plant at Exbury. In spring the foliage is a bronze red and becomes green as the season advances. The flowers appear in April and are an attractive primrose yellow with light green spots on the upper petals. The plant eventually becomes an erect shrub 5 feet high in 10 years. **8-10" \$4.50; 10-12" \$5.50**

MADAME DE BRUIN:

ZONE 5

3/3 A free blooming compact hybrid with round tight trusses of bright cerise red. Blooms in May. Came through zero temperatures without damage to foliage or flower buds. Hght. in 10 yrs.—5 feet.

10-12" \$4.50; 12-15" \$5.50

MADAME Fr. J. CHAUVIN: A.M. 1933

ZONE 6

4/3 Rounded compact trusses of rosy pink flowers which have a deeper marking on a light center. A very attractive hybrid and an excellent garden plant. Blooms in May. Hght. in 10 yrs.—6 feet.

10-12" \$4.50; 12-15" \$5.50; 15-18" \$6.50

MADAME MASSON:

ZONE 5

3/3 A first class garden hybrid for colder climates. The tall conical trusses are compact and made up of many pure white flowers each of which has a distinctive yellow flare on the upper petal. Blooms in May. Hght. in 10 yrs.—5 feet. **10-12" \$4.50; 12-15" \$5.50**

MARGARET DUNN: A.M. 1946

ZONE 6

3/3 Outstanding and a lovely color combination. The trusses contain from 8 to 9 flowers which are 3 in. long, widely funnel shaped, apricot in the tube and flushed shell pink on the lobes. Blooms in late May. Hght. in 10 yrs.—5 feet. **10-12" \$4.50; 12-15" \$5.50; 12-15" \$6.50**

MARGARET DUNN V. GOLDEN BELLE:

ZONE 6

4/3 An excellent clone out of the Margaret Dunn cross and very similar except that the flowers are larger and deeper yellow in the throat. Hght. in 10 yrs.—5 ft. **10-12" \$4.50; 12-15" \$5.50; 15-18" \$6.50**

MARGARET DUNN TALISMAN:

ZONE 6

3/3 Another clonal form and named after the Talisman Rose which it resembles in color. Hght. in 10 yrs.—5 feet.

10-12" \$4.50; 12-15" \$5.50; 15-18" \$6.50

MARINUS KOSTER: A.M. 1937, F.C.C. 1948

ZONE 6

4/3 This is one of the best of the Pink Pearl types. Handsome foliage, strong robust growth topped by huge masses of large deep pink flowers with soft brown markings in the throat. Blooms in May. Hght. in 10 yrs.—6 feet. **10-12" \$4.50; 12-15" \$5.50; 15-18" \$6.50**

MARS: A.M. 1928, F.C.C. 1935

ZONE 5

4/4 A wonderful true dark red with tight rounded trusses which bloom in late May. The foliage is deep green, the habit of the plant is compact. This fine hybrid has withstood 10 below zero in our nursery without damage to either flower buds or foliage. Hght. in 10 yrs.—4 feet.

10-12" \$5.50; 12-15" \$6.50; 15-18" \$7.50

MATADOR: A.M. 1945, F.C.C. 1946

(*strigulosum* x *griersonianum*)

ZONE 6

NEW The true Exbury form of a splendid hybrid with attractive young growth. The rounded trusses contain from 10 to 12 funnel shaped flowers of Turkey red. Blooms in April and is medium compact in habit. VERY FEW PLANTS AVAILABLE. Hght. in 10 yrs.—4 feet.

10-12" \$7.50

MAY DAY: A. M. 1932 (*haematodes* x *griersonianum*)

ZONE 7

3/4 A low growing spreading shrub and a natural for foundation planting. Ultimately 3 feet in height with a spread of over six feet. Dark green felted leaves and graceful trusses of waxy cerise scarlet flowers which literally cover the plant in early May.

8-10" \$3.50; 10-12" \$4.50; 12-15" \$5.50

MOHAMET: A.M. 1945 (*dichroanthum* x Tally Ho) EXBURY ZONE 7

3/3 A medium compact growing hybrid with a very unusual color combination. The funnel shaped flowers have a large calyx of scarlet red matching the interior of the corolla while inside the flower there is a suffusion of yellow and tangerine red. Blooms in late May. VERY SCARCE. Hght. in 10 yrs.—4 feet. **8-10" \$5.50; 10-12" \$6.50**

MOONSTONE: (*campylocarpum* x *williamsianum*)

ZONE 6

4/5 In its class, the best dwarf yellow. The plant is dwarf, compact in habit with rounded leaves and its eventual height would be about 3 feet. The dainty cup shaped flowers are pink as they open but quickly turn to creamy yellow. Blooms in mid-April and is a fine companion for Bowbells, Jock, or Humming Bird.

6-8" \$3.50; 8-10" \$4.50; 10-12" \$5.50

MOTHER OF PEARL: A.M. 1930 ZONE 6

3/3 A beautiful sport from the old favorite Pink Pearl. Its flowers are carried in large trusses and open a pale blush then turn to pure white. Blooms in May. Hght. in 10 yrs.—6 feet.

10-12" \$4.50; 12-15" \$5.50; 15-18" \$6.50

MRS. A. T. DE LA MARE: ZONE 6

3/4 A first class white hybrid with handsome foliage and well filled trusses of large pure white flowers which have a greenish spot in the throat. Becomes a medium to tall shrub and blooms in May. Hght. in 10 yrs.—5 feet.

12-15" \$5.50

MRS. BETTY ROBERTSON: ZONE 6

4/4 A striking hybrid of medium compact growth and rounded trusses of huge open cup shaped flowers, each blossom fully 4 inches wide, rich yellow with carmine markings in the interior. Blooms in mid-May. Hght. in 10 yrs.—4 feet.

10-12" \$4.50; 12-15" \$5.50

MRS. CHAS. E. PEARSON: A.M. 1933, F.C.C. 1955 ZONE 6

4/4 Immense flowers of bluish mauve spotted burnt sienna. This lovely variety has dark green foliage and becomes a large shrub to 6 feet high. Blooms in May.

10-12" \$4.50; 12-15" \$5.50; 15-18" \$6.50

MRS. E. C. STIRLING: A.M. 1906 ZONE 6

3/3 A griffithianum hybrid of good habit. The tight cone shaped trusses have flowers of blush pink changing to a pleasing shade of pale lilac. Blooms in May. Hght. in 10 yrs.—5 feet.

10-12" \$4.50; 12-15" \$5.50; 15-18" \$6.50

MRS. FURNIVAL: A.M. 1933, F.C.C. 1948 ZONE 5

5/5 The striking flowers borne in round tight trusses are clear pink with a distinctive flare on the upper petal. The habit is compact with good looking foliage. For succession of bloom plant with Mrs. G. W. Leak. Blooms in late May. Hght. in 10 yrs.—4 feet.

10-12" \$5.50; 12-15" \$6.50

MRS. G. W. LEAK: F.C.C. 1934 ZONE 6

4/3 A stunning hybrid of erect growth and dull green foliage. The large conical trusses are an exciting shade of deep pink and the upper petals are marked with a deeper brown purple flare. Medium tall in habit and blooms in late May. Hght. in 10 yrs.—5 feet.

10-12" \$5.50; 12-15" \$6.50

MRS. P. D. WILLIAMS: A.M. 1936 ZONE 5

3/3 A vigorous grower which will attain a height of 5 feet in 10 years. The large built up trusses of ivory white flowers are attractively marked on the upper lobes with brownish flares. Blooms in May and quite hardy.

10-12" \$5.50; 12-15" \$6.50

MRS. W. C. SLOCOCK: A.M. 1929 ZONE 6

4/4 This is a dwarf compact hybrid with a very neat habit. The trusses are compact, rounded and contain many apricot pink flowers which shade to creamy yellow. Blooms in late May. Hght. in 10 yrs.—4 feet.

10-12" \$5.50; 12-15" \$6.50

NAOMI: (*Aurora x Fortunei*)

ZONE 5

Naomi and its varieties are considered to be the finest group of hybrids to come from Exbury. The various forms listed below have a neat, sturdy habit and resemble the Loderis in appearance. Unlike them, however, they are compact in habit with smaller leaves and are hardier. The trusses are rounded, composed of from 9 to 10 flowers which individually are fully 5 inches wide. Hght. in 10 yrs.—5 feet.

All varieties: **10-12" \$5.50; 12-15" \$6.50**

Naomi A.M.

4/4 Flowers edged pink, deeper yellow throat.

Naomi EXBURY:

5/5 The true Exbury form, flowers soft rosy pink suffused pale biscuit yellow.

Naomi GLOW:

5/4 Flowers bright pink.

Naomi NAUTILUS:

4/4 Flowers pale pink, frilled edge, cream inside and veined rosy mauve.

NEREID:

ZONE 7

2/4 A tidy little plant with neat foliage and graceful trusses of salmon orange tubular flowers in mid-May. A dwarf shrub eventually 2½ feet.

6-8" \$3.50; 8-10" \$4.50

OLYMPIC LADY: (*Loderi King George x williamsianum*) ZONE 6

NEW A charming dwarf hybrid which resembles Bowbells, with neat rounded leaves and compact growth; however, the flowers are quite a bit larger, fully 4 inches across, shallow cup shaped and becoming white when fully open. Blooms in mid-May and VERY SCARCE. Hght. in 10 yrs.—4 feet.

6-8" \$5.50

species ORBICULARE:

ZONE 5

These are seedlings grown from selected seed sent to us from Exbury. 5/4 The plants have the typical orbiculate leaves and symmetrical habit of the type. The flowers should be pale rose pink, 7 to 10 flowers in the truss and bell shaped. A magnificent plant in or out of flower. SCARCE. Hght. in 10 yrs.—3 feet.

8-10" \$5.50; 10-12" \$6.50

OREGONIA: (*Gladys Rillstone x griersonianum*)

ZONE 6

NEW A new hybrid from Exbury and particularly valuable since it blooms in mid-June when most hybrids have passed. It becomes a medium shrub to 5 feet and has 12 to 15 large funnel shaped flowers to a truss. They are a brilliant rose red and certainly lend a sparkle to the garden. SCARCE.

10-12" \$7.50

species PEMAKOENSE:

ZONE 5

3/4 A unique species which spreads by underground stems. It is barely a foot high and makes a charming ground cover with large open flowers 2 in. wide and a pleasing shade of pinkish mauve. April blooming.

6-8" \$3.50; 8-10" \$4.50

PINK PEARL: A.M. 1897, F.C.C. 1900 ZONE 6

3/3 An old favorite and still very popular. Huge trusses of lovely rose pink flowers. A medium tall grower and blooms in May. Hght. in 10 yrs.—6 feet.

10-12" \$4.50; **12-15"** \$5.50; **15-18"** \$6.50

PRAECOX: A.G.M. 1936 (*ciliatum x dauricum*) ZONE 6

4/3 One of the earliest hybrids to bloom and provides a wonderful show in early March with its numerous rosy lilac flowers. The small dark green leaves and compact habit make this a welcome addition to the spring garden. Hght. in 10 yrs.—3 feet. **8-10"** \$3.50; **10-12"** \$4.50

PRELUDE: A.M. 1951 (*wardii x fortunei*) EXBURY ZONE 6

NEW The last cross made by the late Lionel de Rothschild prior to his death in 1942. It is a lovely primrose yellow, without any markings, and the flowers are large funnel shaped and borne in rounded trusses of 10 blossoms. May flowering and medium habit. ONLY A FEW PLANTS AVAILABLE. Hght. in 10 yrs.—5 feet.

10-12" \$7.50

species **PSEUDOYANTHINUM:** A.M. 1951 EXBURY FORM ZONE 6

4/4 This is the true Exbury form and a beautiful deep purple. The flowers occur in clusters of from 3 to 5 and are freely produced. The dark green foliage and erect sturdy growth make this a first class garden plant. Blooms in late April. Hght. in 10 yrs.—4 feet.

EXBURY FORM: **10-12"** \$5.50; SEEDLINGS: **10-12"** \$3.00

PURPLE SPLENDOR: A.M. 1931 ZONE 5

5/4 The finest purple in cultivation. The wavy edged flowers are a rich deep purple with a dark mark on the upper petal. They bloom in late May and early June and make a compact plant. Hght. in 10 yrs.—4 feet.

10-12" \$4.50; **12-15"** \$5.50; **15-18"** \$6.50

PURPLE EMPEROR: A.M. 1951 ZONE 5

4/4 Another outstanding purple, perhaps darker than preceding with more erect growth habit. Blooms in early June. This is the Exbury form and highly recommended. SCARCE. Hght. in 10 yrs.—5 feet.

10-12" \$5.50; **12-15"** \$6.50

PARISIENNE: (*valentinianum x burmanicum*) EXBURY ZONE 8

NEW Two yellow flowered species combined to create a small deep green leaved shrub with flat greenish yellow flowers. A charming addition to the protected garden where it may be used in the front of the border or allowed to trail over a low bank. Blooms in May. SCARCE.

10-12" \$5.50

QUEEN OF HEARTS: A.M. 1949

(*meddianum x Moser's Maroon*) EXBURY ZONE 7

4/4 Handsome deep green rounded leaves and a sturdy medium compact habit. The dome shaped trusses of deep crimson flowers are marked with black spots on the upper petals. A rich and beautiful hybrid which blooms in late April. Hght. in 10 yrs.—5 feet.

10-12" \$5.50; **12-15"** \$7.50

species **RACEMOSUM:** ZONE 5

3/4 Seedlings from a selected form which make a compact shrub up to 3 feet high with many apple blossom pink floral clusters along the stems. Blooms in April.

8-10" \$3.50; **10-12"** \$4.50

RACIL: (*racemosum x ciliatum*)

ZONE 5

4/2 A happy combination of two fine species with clusters of apple blossom pink flowers. It forms a neat low shrublet possibly 3 feet high at maturity and is quite hardy. The flowers appear in early April.

8-10" \$4.50; 10-12" \$5.50**RADIUM:** (*griersonianum x Earl of Athlone*)

ZONE 7

4/3 The dome shaped trusses contain from 14 to 16 flowers of bright geranium scarlet. Their substance is excellent and the flowers are quite weather resistant. Eventually attains a height of 4 feet and makes a dense rounded shrub. Blooms in May. **10-12" \$5.50; 12-15" \$6.50**

RED CAP: (*didymum x eriogynum*)

ZONE 7

3/3 A low dwarf growing hybrid with dull green foliage and profuse blood red flowers. First class for the rock garden and blooms in mid-June. Hght. in 10 yrs.—2 feet. **8-10" \$4.50**

ROMANY CHAL: A.M. 1932, F.C.C. 1937(Moser's Maroon x *eriogynum*)

ZONE 7

4/3 A medium growing hybrid with deep green handsome leaves and full rounded trusses of rich crimson scarlet flowers which open early in June. An absolute must for a late dark red. Height in 10 yrs.—5 feet. **10-12" \$5.50; 12-15" \$6.50**

RUSSAUTINII: (*russatum x augustinii*)

ZONE 6

5/4 This cross between two four-star species makes a small upright shrub to 4 feet with beautiful rich blue flowers, produced in abundance in mid-April. Very highly recommended. **8-10" \$5.50; 10-12" \$6.50**

species **RUSSATUM:** F.C.C. Form

ZONE 5

4/4 A small shrub eventually 3 feet high, but quite low growing. The bright blue purple flowers are freely produced and make a beautiful display in late April. **6-8" \$4.50; 8-10" \$5.50**

SAPPHO:

ZONE 5

3/3 A hardy, vigorous plant with dark green leaves and rounded trusses of white flowers which have a conspicuous dark spot in the throat. Becomes a tall plant, possibly 6 feet in 10 years, and blooms in mid-May. **10-12" \$4.50; 12-15" \$5.50; 15-18" \$6.50**

species **SINOGRANDE:** EXBURY FORM

ZONE 8

5/5 These are seedlings grown from the Exbury form. This species is the most magnificent of all Rhododendrons. It will eventually become a tree up to 30 feet high and the handsome leaves on a mature specimen are reputed to be 2½ feet long and 10 inches wide. The trusses are 10 inches wide and contain 20 flowers which are creamy white with a distinctive crimson blotch. A truly remarkable species and a must where it can be grown. Needs protection from strong wind and sun and is an ideal foliage plant for the shady garden. Hght. in 10 yrs.—5 feet. **10-12" \$5.50**

SOUVR. W. C. SLOCOCK: A.M. 1935

ZONE 6

3/4 A beautiful low growing compact hybrid. Ten year old plants are now about 3½ feet high with a width of about 3 feet. The trusses are well formed and the buds are a lovely pink and open to primrose yellow with apricot shadings. Blooms in early May.

8-10" \$4.50; 10-12" \$5.50

SUSAN: A.M. 1948, F.C.C. 1954

ZONE 5

- 5/4 This is a campanulatum hybrid with rounded trusses of lavender blue and very attractive deep green leaves. It flowers about the middle of May and we consider it to be one of the best large flowered blue Rhododendrons. Hght. in 10 yrs.—4 feet.

10-12" \$5.50; **12-15"** \$6.50**TALLY HO:** F.C.C. 1933

ZONE 7

- 4/3 Where temperatures permit, this outstanding hybrid is a must. The flowers are bright scarlet, the color of a huntsman's coat, and open in early June. It has a bushy habit and will become 5 feet high in 10 years.

10-12" \$4.50; **12-15"** \$5.50**TEMPLE BELLE:** (*orbiculare* x *williamsianum*)

ZONE 6

- 4/5 A dwarf hybrid which rarely attains 3 feet in height. Its rounded leaves and compact habit combined with the rich pink open bell shaped flowers make this a very attractive shrublet. Blooms in April.

6-8" \$4.50**TESSA:** A.M. 1935 (*praecox* x *moupinense*)

ZONE 6

- 4/4 A charming dwarf from Towercourt. It bloomed for us in early March and apparently did not mind the cold nights. The deep green leaves are reminiscent of Praecox and the flowers begin as rosy purple but when fully open are a beautiful rose pink, just like miniature trusses of the large hybrid Alice. One of the finest dwarf Rhododendrons in cultivation. Hght. in 10 yrs.—3 ft.

6-8" \$4.50; **8-10"** \$5.50**TRILBY:**

ZONE 5

- 3/3 A low growing hardy hybrid with rounded trusses of deep crimson flowers which have a dark blotch in the throat. This Rhododendron grows slowly, has a compact growth and will eventually become a plant about 5 feet high and about the same in width. Blooms in late May.

10-12" \$4.50; **12-15"** \$5.50; **15-18"** \$6.50**UNIQUE:** A.M. 1934, F.C.C. 1935

ZONE 6

- 3/5 One of the neatest growing Rhododendrons in cultivation. Rounded leaves, compact habit and tight rounded trusses of deep cream flowers which are flushed apricot as they open. Slow of growth and blooms in late April. Hght. in 10 yrs.—4 feet.

8-10" \$4.50; **10-12"** \$5.50; **12-15"** \$6.50**VANESSA A. FORM:** F.C.C. 1929 (*soulbut* x *griersonianum*)

ZONE 7

- 4/3 A lovely hybrid with trusses of 8 to 9 broadly funnel shaped flowers which are rich salmon pink with a darker flush in the throat. Blooms in mid-May. Hght. in 10 yrs.—4 feet.

8-10" \$4.50; **10-12"** \$5.50; **12-15"** \$6.50**VANESSA PASTEL:** A.M. 1946

ZONE 7

- 4/3 A clonal form of Vanessa which has delicately shaded flowers of creamy pink flushed apricot. Its habit, flower size and flowering period are the same as the preceding. Really a lovely and unusual hybrid. VERY SCARCE.

10-12" \$5.50; **12-15"** \$6.50

VAN NES SENSATION:

ZONE 6

- 4/3 The huge flowers, 4 inches wide, are delicately flushed lilac with a white center. Clean bright green leaves and large trusses make this a first class plant. It eventually becomes 7 feet high and to be seen at its best should be planted against darker foliage plants or in high shade. Blooms in mid-May. **10-12" \$4.50; 12-15" \$5.50**

VULCAN: (Mars x griersonianum)

ZONE 5

- 4/4 In our estimation, one of the best all-around red Rhododendrons for general garden use. A medium compact shrub with dark green pointed leaves and numerous rounded trusses of bright red flowers. Plants bud at an early age, easy of growth and blooms in mid-May. Hght. in 10 yrs.—4 feet. **10-12" \$4.50; 12-15" \$5.50; 15-18" \$6.50**

species WARDII:

ZONE 6

- 4/4 These are seedlings from the Exbury form. The plants are compact in habit with rounded leaves and open graceful trusses of pale yellow, sometimes marked with a crimson spot in the throat. Blooms in early May. Hght. in 10 yrs.—3 feet. **10-12" \$4.50**

WHITE SWAN: A.M. 1937 (decorum x Pink Pearl)

ZONE 7

- 4/3 A fine hybrid with light green foliage and tall built up trusses of large flowers which are a lovely shell pink at first and become pure white when fully open. One of the finest white Rhododendrons. Blooms in May. Hght. in 10 yrs.—6 feet. **10-12" \$4.50; 12-15" \$5.50; 15-18" \$6.50**

species XANTHOCODON: A.M. 1935 EXBURY FORM

ZONE 6

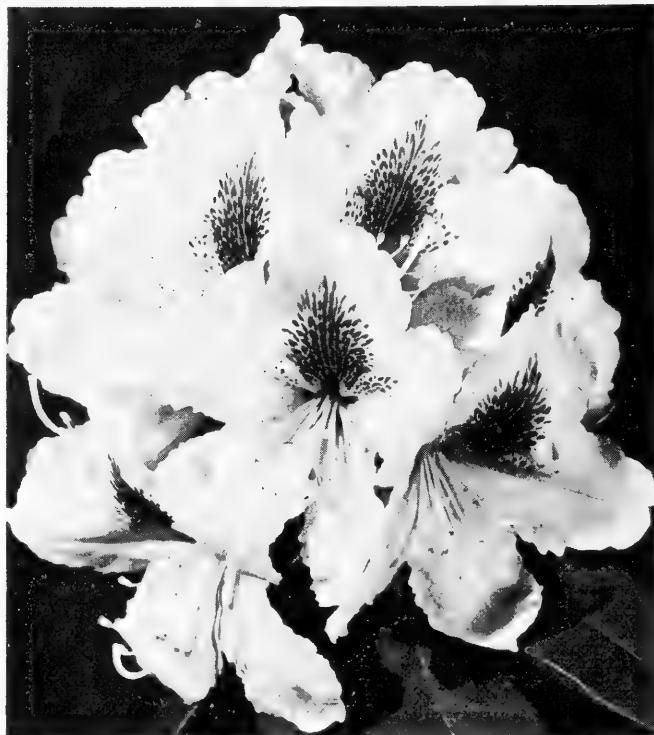
- 3/4 A slender shrub which will reach a height of 4 feet in 10 years. The foliage is pale green and very aromatic. The bell shaped flowers are 2 inches long, of good substance and creamy yellow. Blooms in early May. This is the Exbury form and a first class flowering and foliage shrub. **10-12" \$4.50; 12-15" \$5.50**

YELLOW HAMMER: (*sulfureum x flavidum*) EXBURY FORM ZONE 6

- 4/3 Pure golden yellow tubular flowers in clusters at the end of the terminals and small greyish green leaves. The habit is upright and the plant eventually becomes a small shrublet possibly 4 feet in height. A most unusual plant which would combine well with such blue dwarfs as Blue Tit, Blue Diamond, etc. Blooms in early May. **8-10" \$4.50**

I thought perhaps your catalog's customer satisfaction comments might be on the overly enthusiastic side—they weren't. The plants I ordered were in excellent condition and much larger than I had anticipated. Thank you very much.

J. Stottlebower, Bellingham, Wash.



Mrs. G. W. Leak



Purple Splendor

The New Exbury Azaleas

By P. H. Brydon

In the United States of America, we like to think of our nation as being a composite of various cultures and peoples—and so it is. The majority of Americans are mixtures of several stocks, and our way of life has been influenced by the customs and cultures brought over from foreign lands. This blending has produced a strong nation, vigorous and progressive; and our progress and success have been largely due to what is called *hybrid vigor*. A parallel may be found in horticulture where several parent types of selected plants have been combined to produce hybrids often superior to the parent stock.

In the case of Exbury azaleas, the flow of immigrants has been in the other direction, from the United States to Europe. Six native American azaleas were blended with one from eastern Europe, one from eastern China and one from Japan. Thus, the story of the Exbury azaleas might well be called "The Immigrants' Return". Predominantly American, these hybrids are the result of a dash of the Orient plus the vigor of an eastern European—skillfully blended to give us a distinctly new race of deciduous azaleas. Significantly enough, they are unexcelled for their brilliance and adaptability to withstand low winter temperatures.

About 1730, two American species were introduced to England, the swamp honeysuckle (*Azalea viscosum*) and the pinxterbloom (*A. nudiflorum*). These were followed in 1800 by the flame azalea (*A. calendulaceum*) and the Oconee azalea (*R. speciosum*). This quartet of native Americans was combined with an eastern European species called the pontic azalea (*A. flavum*). The five species together formed the foundation upon which P. Mortier of Ghent, Belgium, developed his now famous Ghent hybrids. This was in 1825.

The influx of North American azaleas had attracted considerable attention among flower lovers of Europe, and breeding along similar lines to those followed by Mortier was being carried on about the same time. It is believed that the eastern Chinese azalea (*A. molle*) and our native sweet azalea (*A. arborescens*) were later included with the original five and all grouped under the heading of Ghent azaleas.

Perhaps the real advance towards the present day hybrids was made in 1850 when Anthony Waterer, Sr., of Knap Hill, England, began to recombine selected forms of *A. molle* and *A. calendulaceum* with the Ghent hybrids. Later, selected seedlings from this group were bred with the Japanese mollis (*A. japonicum*), the sweet azalea (*A. arborescens*), and the lovely fragrant western azalea (*R. occidentale*). Altogether, Mr. Waterer had used nine species in the development of the Knaphill azaleas.

Needless to say, he now possessed a race of plants with untold possibilities. Genetically, they had hardiness, fragrance, a wide range of color from white through the pastels to deep red, an extended flowering season and an increase in flower size. Anthony Waterer, Jr., continued to breed along the same lines as his father. About 30 years ago, he was persuaded to send some of his best seedlings to Exbury, the home of the late Lionel de Rothschild, one of England's most outstanding gardeners.

HIGH STANDARDS IN SELECTION

Lionel de Rothschild had a discerning eye for good plant material and he immediately went to work. Included in the seedlings which he received from Knap Hill was an excellent yellow variety which is now called George Reynolds, a first class azalea with typically large, square flowers of good substance. This variety along with the *true A. molle* (*A. sinensis*) was used to improve the Knaphills.

As new seedlings bloomed, Mr. de Rothschild selected two parent plants from the pinks, the reds, the yellows and other groups. These were chosen for size, vigor, color and texture and were crossed, always keeping them within their own color category. As each succeeding generation flowered, Mr. de Rothschild ruthlessly destroyed all except a few plants which measured up to his exacting standards. He consigned thousands of plant to the bonfire each year, since he never kept a plant unless it showed improvement over the preceding generation.

His years of patient labor have resulted in a group of azaleas, with a wide color range from pure white, soft pastel shades to the fiery reds, oranges and deep yellows. The flowers are immeasurably superior to the mollis types and have broad petals giving them a squarish look. Some of the individual flowers often measure as much as four inches across.

The blooming season of these azaleas extends from early May until early July and the flowers are carried in large trusses. In some varieties, their size approaches that of rhododendrons. Most of the Exbury azaleas will form bushy shrubs averaging from four to six feet in height and three to four feet wide. In the fall, after the first touch of frost, the foliage becomes brilliant, in shades of yellow and red.

So far as cultural requirements are concerned, they are easy to grow and will withstand zero temperatures with perfect safety. Full sun does not seem to bother them except that the flowers do not retain their fresh look for long if the day is warm. To see them at their best, therefore, the plants should be given the benefit of some overhead shade in the heat of the day.

Since, botanically speaking, they are rhododendrons, they require an acid soil and the best growth is obtained by incorporating peat moss and leaf mold into the soil when planting. Because they have a shallow root system, the top of the ball should be no deeper than one inch below the surface. To conserve moisture and keep the roots cool, a mulch of dried leaves, pine needles or coarse peat is necessary. Immediately after the flowers fade, the old trusses should be removed before they have a chance to form seed pods.

Because of their unusual vigor, it may be found advisable to prune the Exbury azaleas once in a while to contain them or to encourage new growth from the base. This may be carried out in spring prior to growth by removing old flowering wood, allowing young shoots to remain. It has been my observation that flowers on young, vigorous shoots produce larger and heavier trusses than those on shoots that are less vigorous. They respond to dressing of acid fertilizer, which may be applied in spring as the flower buds open and again in about six weeks.

Heretofore, it was not considered commercially feasible to increase this type of azalea by cuttings. However, recent experiments have taught us that it can be done in certain varieties. We are hopeful that available stock will be

greatly increased very shortly. It must be understood by the amateur gardener that, in order to obtain faithful reproductions of the named varieties, they must purchase plants grown from layers or cuttings.

As a rule, when azalea hybrids are grown from seed, they do not come true to type and are often inferior to the parent in color and size. With Exbury azaleas, however, the strength of the strain through inbreeding is so strong that, if two individual plants of the same variety are cross pollinated, the seedlings come remarkably true to color. I have bloomed over two thousand Exbury seedlings in Salem, Oregon, and I was agreeably surprised to note how constant they came from seed which had resulted from careful pollination at Exbury Gardens. As a matter of fact, there were all sorts of beautiful color combinations in the seedlings which I have yet to see in the layered plants.

SUPPLY STILL LIMITED

To date, the flowers on the layers have been much larger than those on the imported seedlings. However, it is too early to make comparisons, for experience has taught me that it takes a year or so for the plants to settle down before the flowers attain their normal size and color. The available plants of genuine Exbury azaleas in America are very limited. CONSEQUENTLY, THE PURCHASER IS WARNED TO OBTAIN ONLY THOSE WHICH ARE GUARANTEED TO HAVE THEIR ORIGIN IN THE GARDENS OF MR. DE ROTHSCHILD in EXBURY, ENGLAND.

—March, 1955, HORTICULTURE



Azalea Geo. Reynolds

The Exbury Azalea seedlings arrived in excellent condition. They look like fine plants and I am delighted with them.

W. F. Funk, Bellflower, Calif.

List of Varieties

Exbury Azaleas

When he commenced his work with deciduous Azaleas, the late Lionel de Rothschild chose to begin with the best and consequently purchased the choicest varieties of the Knaphill strain from Mr. Anthony Waterer. After years of intensive hybridization and careful selection, Mr. Rothschild developed what is now called the Exbury strain of deciduous Azaleas.

His years of patient labor have resulted in a group of Azaleas with a wide range from pure white, soft pastel shades to the fiery reds, oranges and deep yellows. The flowers are immeasurably superior to the mollis types and have broad petals, giving them a square look, and some of them measure 4 inches across each flower. They bloom a week or two later than the mollis types and the blossoms are carried in many flowered trusses. In the fall after the first touch of frost, the foliage becomes brilliant with shades of yellow and red. Exbury Azaleas are hardy and have been known to withstand below zero temperatures.

TIME OF SHIPMENT: Exbury Azaleas will be shipped at the same time as Rhododendrons.

CULTURE: When you receive the plants, plant them in a loose, well-drained soil to which has been added liberal amounts of moist peat moss. Soak the soil thoroughly after planting, taking care to have the top of the root ball no more than one inch beneath the surface. A surface mulch of some loose humusy material such as dried leaves or coarse peat moss will be beneficial. Water the plants freely during the summer months and be sure to remove the old flower trusses before they go to seed. While they may be grown in full sun, the flowers will last longer if the plants are given the benefit of some light overhead shade.

LAYERS

PRICE: 12"-18" \$8.00 each F.O.B. Salem.

Prices on specimen plants available on request.

ANNABELLA: A pleasing combination of golden yellow shading to red at the tips of the petals. The warm rich tones and large fragrant flowers make this an outstanding variety.

AURORA: The large broad petaled flowers are a lovely salmon pink with a distinctive golden flare on the upper petals.

BASILISK: Truly one of the loveliest Exbury Azaleas. Each flower cluster contains from 12 to 14 flowers. The blossoms are $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, creamy yellow, frilled and fragrant.

BAZAAR: New and very scarce. The flowers are a striking brick red.

BEAULIEU: A most beautiful variety with clear pink flowers which have a faint suffusion of yellow in the upper petals. SCARCE.

BRAZIL: The demand for this variety is growing each year. The many flowered trusses are a bright tangerine red. Excellent.

BERRYROSE: Another popular variety of excellent habit and well formed trusses of from 14 to 16 flowers. The large square flowers are deep pink with a golden yellow flare. A first class variety.

BRIGHT FORECAST: Warm shadings of salmon pink and golden yellow. Large fragrant flowers.

BRIDE'S BOUQUET: A delightful new variety with flowers of clear light pink. Very scarce.

CORRINGE: An unusually fine new variety with large fringed flowers of Indian red. SCARCE.

DESERT PINK: One of the best pinks and very scarce. The large flowers are a clear flesh pink with yellow shadings on the upper petals. NEW.

FIREFLY: Immense flowers of rich salmon. A vigorous grower.

FRILLS: This is a most unusual variety with attractive semi-double flowers which are delightfully frilled and a rich glowing orange. SCARCE.

FAVOR MAJOR: Deep golden yellow flowers which are flushed apricot and have greenish striations in the throat. Strong grower and very attractive.

FAWLEY: Very large flowers which open pink and become white with a yellow throat and flushed pink on the petal margins. Fragrant and very beautiful.

GOLD DUST: One of the most outstanding golden yellow varieties. The large broad petaled flowers are frilled and fragrant.

GEO. REYNOLDS: One of the original Exbury varieties but still very much in demand. The flowers are broad and flat, the color a lovely buttercup yellow with a deeper flare. Excellent habit and fragrant.

BRIGHT STRAW: Deep rich yellow flowers which have the characteristic broad petals of the Exbury Azalea. A first class variety.

DRIFT: A lovely pure white variety with compact habit and very free flowering.

GINGER: Round tight trusses of bright tangerine orange. Outstanding in its color and very showy.

GOLDEN HORN: This is a vigorous grower with round tight trusses of deep golden flowers. The color is almost self since the usual marking in the upper petal is absent. A very fine variety and in great demand.

GIBRALTAR: A beautiful luminous orange red. The richly colored flowers are flat with broad petals and delightfully fringed. Highly recommended.

GALLIPOLI: A most unusual color in Azaleas and might best be described as a watermelon red. The ruffled flowers are large and the plant compact in habit. Very scarce.

HOTSPUR YELLOW: An exceptional variety, not unlike Basilisk but with a deeper color. The large broad fragrant flowers are creamy yellow with a deeper flare in the upper petal. Vigorous grower and very fragrant.

HUGH WORMALD: Rich daffodil yellow flowers in many flowered trusses. A good garden plant of excellent substance and clear color.

HONEYSUCKLE: The color combination is identical to the honeysuckle. The large flowers are pale yellow with a suggestion of pink on the petal tips. The lovely fragrant blossoms are much admired.

INSPIRATION: NEW! This distinct variety has a low compact habit with an abundance of clear pink fragrant flowers. The flowers are not as large as most Exbury's but what they lack in size they certainly make up for in quantity.

J. JENNINGS: The truest red of all the Exbury's. While the flower size is not as large as the others, the color is excellent and a well established plant is a brilliant sight. Only a few plants in stock.

KLONDYKE: Tight rounded trusses of large broad flowers, each one fully 3½ inches wide and a deep golden with warm shadings of red on the edge of the petals. Very good.

MARINA: One of the best. Immense flowers of pale yellow with shadings of pink and deeper yellow. A charming color combination and a first class plant.

MARYCLAIRE: Huge flowers, beautifully frilled and a lovely appleblossom pink with yellow flare in the throat. One of the finest pinks.

NANCY BUCHANAN: The large broad petaled flowers open to pure white with a distinctive yellow flare on the upper petal. Very scarce.

NATHANIEL: One of our favorites. Might best be described as apricot shaded salmon pink. The large flowers are carried in well shaped trusses.

OLD GOLD: Outstanding! Broad flowers on trusses of from 12 to 14 flowers which are a rich golden apricot. Should be in every collection.

OXYDOL: An exceptionally good white. The flowers are large with a distinctive yellow eye. NEW and SCARCE.

RENNE: This striking new variety is about as close as Mr. Rothschild came to a large flowered red. The color is a rich flame red, almost a self. We consider this to be on the best in its color range. SCARCE.

SURPRISE: The blossoms on this year's plant really surprised me with their immense size and beautiful shadings. The color is a golden apricot and the flowers are frilled and quite fragrant.

SALMON ORANGE: A charming contrast in warm shades of flame and bright yellow. A very distinct variety and certainly different. Only a few plants in stock.

TESSA: A neat, compact variety with rounded trusses of bright orange flowers. Only a few plants to offer this year.

HARDY EXBURY AZALEA SEEDLINGS

The Azaleas illustrated on back cover were grown from hand-pollinated seed gathered from only the choice named varieties. We are offering field grown plants which will bloom this spring. While we cannot guarantee colors we will select plants from the different seedling beds so that a representative grouping is assured. From customer reports, we judge this strain to be hardy to 15 degrees below zero. For full cultural directions see page 41.

FIELD GROWN, BRANCHED, BUDDED:

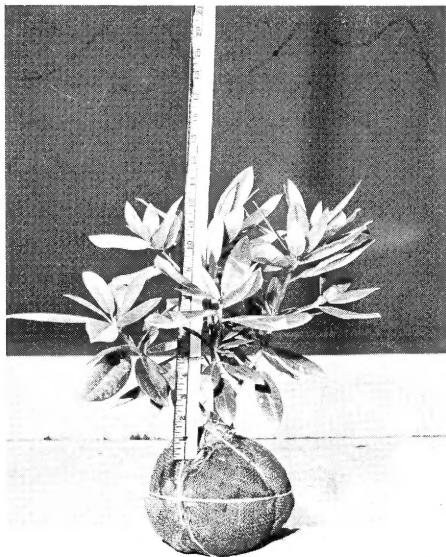
12-15" — Three for \$6.75; Dozen for \$25.00, F.O.B. Salem, Oregon
15-18" — Three for \$9.75; Dozen for \$35.00, F.O.B. Salem, Oregon

I received the order for Exbury Azalea seedlings. They arrived in excellent condition and pleased me immensely.

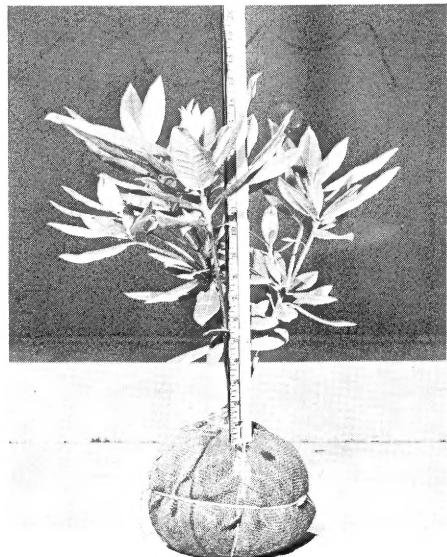
H. A. Kukral, Gary, Ind.

EXPLANATION OF GRADE SIZES

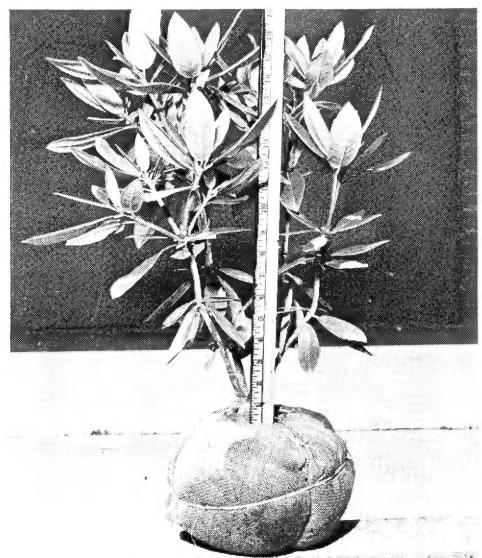
The three illustrations below give examples of grade sizes in the Rhododendrons which we ship.



R. VULCAN—10-12"



R. VULCAN—12-15"



R. VULCAN—15-18"

Prices and grades on large specimens will be sent on request.

BRYDON'S
415 SOUTH HIGH STREET, SALEM, OREGON



Hardy Exbury Azalea Seedlings — See Page 46

**BRYDON'S
415 South High St.
Salem, Oregon**

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